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INDUS WATER TO IRRIGATE SIND DESERT

Great Barrage at Sukkur to Allow Cultivation of Immense Area

PROJECT WILL COST ABOUT $80,000,000

Year-Round Supply of Water Will Be Guaranteed to Small Landholders

By ALEXANDER INGLIS
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in India

SUKKUR, India — So that Indian ryots, or small landholders, in an area of 7,500,000 acres may have water enough to guarantee the harvests of their tiny fields, the Government of India, at a cost bordering on £16,000,000, about $80,000,000, is completing a barrage across the River Indus for the purpose of impounding water to serve seven canals in a scheme which constitutes one of the world's greatest irrigation projects.

In the course of centuries the Indus has turned the Province of Sind into a vast alluvial desert; now the same river, under the guiding genius of British engineers, is about to make this desert blossom with great new cultivated areas.

To this end a vast barrage, virtually a mile long, has been thrown across the river at Sukkur at a cost of £5,000,000 with a view to raising the surface level of the water by 11 feet during the dry season, so that the canal heads may obtain a flow that will carry water to the peasant allotments of Sind and Khairpur, a native state that is sharing in the project.

At a time when the British right to rule in India is being subjected to scrutiny in this country and elsewhere, it is a significant thing that during the past seven years 40 British engineers and thousands of Indians have been quietly engaged in the development of the Sukkur project—a scheme calculated to do more for the real Indian, the cultivator, than has ever before been attempted in Indian history.

Serve as Peacemakers

And it is more significant still that when repercussions of the political activities in the country touched Sukkur, Hindus and Muhammadans including men, women and children went with hands raised in supplica-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

St. Croix Island Plans to Ask Aid of Congress

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. CROIX, V. I.—Convinced that the American public would act if it knew the pitiable economic condition on the island, the Colonial Council here has adopted a resolution demanding that a commission of three members, headed by Gov. Waldo Evans, be sent to Washington immediately to ask President Hoover and Congress for assistance.

So serious have conditions here become, as a result of unemployment which followed the fall in sugar prices, that the American Red Cross, at Mr. Evans's request, has appropriated a large sum of money to be used for feeding families who are suffering from want.

The island's legislative body is deadlocked over a bill designed to ameliorate business conditions by lending the La Grange Sugar factory $15,000 from Government funds. This loan would permit that concern to employ labor to cut and grind the sugar cane still standing in the plantation fields.

The La Grange factory is located at Frederiksted, the western extremity of the island, and members of the Legislature who were elected from Christiansted district, on the eastern end, fail to see how such a move would improve conditions in their part of St. Croix.

They therefore refuse to pass the proposed legislation unless another sum of equal amount be added to help planters and laborers in the Christiansted district.

In a message to the council Governor Evans indorsed the bill, declaring that he believed no outside assistance could be expected until all interests on the island first learn to coöperate whole-heartedly for the common welware. He expressed himself as in favor of reviving through state assistance both the La Grange and the St. Croix sugar factories, the latter being in the Christiansted district, but both could not be done at once owing to depleted financees.

It is felt that the Governor will not approve the bill if the additional amount is added. While he is understood to be sympathetic to the proposal to seek aid from Congress, it is not known what action he will take in regard to it.

THE MONITOR INDEX

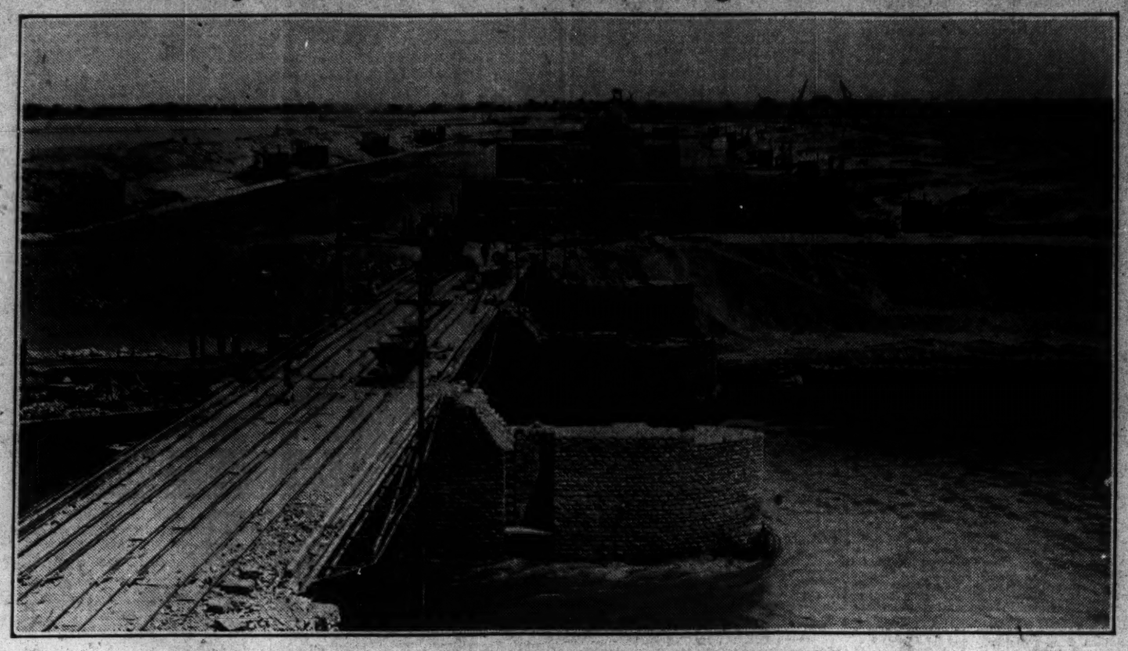
SATURDAY, NOV. 29, 1930

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Financial News—Pages 14 and 15
Sporting News—Page 16

FEATURES

Radio—Aviation 6
Educational 7
Art News and Comment—Theatrical News 8
Music of the World—Theatrical News 9
Home Building Equipment (Gardening 10
Interior Decoration and Antiques 11
Book Reviews and Literary News 12
The Home Forum 13
Recompense
(With French Translation)
Daily Features 19
Editorials 20

Harnessing Indus River for Perennial Irrigation of Desert Areas



MILE-LONG BARRAGE AT SUKKUR TO STORE WATER SUPPLY FOR SEVEN GREAT CANALS

UNITED STATES HAS SPARE CASH TO MEET DEFICIT

First Shortage Under Budget Plan Likely to Be Made Up by General Fund

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Government is faced with the first deficit since the establisment of the budget system. In this situation, with a shortage of some $160,000,000 anticipated, the country will see the reverse operation of a system instituted to keep the national books in order.

The "general fund" of the Treasury probably will be the first source in meeting the expected deficit. The general fund is to the American Government what the money jingling in a pocket is to a private citizen—a source of immediate cash. In days of prosperity surplus funds have gone, at least temporarily, into the general fund. From this fund in the same way the money to meet the expected deficit automatically will be taken.

The general fund is made up of money and notes to the credit of the Government deposited in the federal banks and depositories over the country. In addition it includes the notes and gold in the United States Treasury. It usually runs to about $300,000,000 or more. It is the spare cash of the American Government. This is the money available for current expenditures.

When interest on the foreign debt is paid in cash it goes automatically to this fund. It has been the policy of the Government to use such sums from abroad for retirement of the public debt. In the same way, now that a deficit is faced, it is the expectation that money will be taken from the general fund, and the process of paying off the public debt will be correspondingly slowed down. The slowing down will not, however, according to Mr. Hoover's recent statement, be allowed to go below statutory requirements for debt reduction.

A primary difference between the Government's annual budget and that of a private industry is that once the year is over the Government's books are wiped clean, whereas in a private industry the deficit, if it is a deficit, is averaged up by efforts to make a surplus the year succeeding.

Policy of Utilities Control in Massachusetts Is Based on Limiting of Stock Issues

Through Long Watchfulness State Has Intimate Knowledge of Company Finances, but Rate Theory Is Found Hazy

PUBLIC UTILITY SERIES—No. 5

In view of widespread questioning as to whether state regulation of public utilities is accomplishing its purposes, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is undertaking, in a series of 18 articles, to clarify for the layman some of the questions involved in the subject, "The Control of Public Utilities."

By IRSTON R. BARNES
Instructor in Economics, Yale University

An understanding of the Massachusetts policy of rate regulation must start with some notice of the control of security issues, which began before the supervision of rates, and which was primarily responsible for the form of oversight in rates, now practiced by the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities, which exercises regulatory control over all types of securities, except notes running less than one year. The amount and character of all new issues, and the use to be made of the proceeds, must be approved by the commissioners before the securities can be offered to the public.

Historically, the Massachusetts policy has been to restrict the amount of securities which a public utility may issue, on the assumption that the fewer the outstanding shares the less would be the aggregate amount to be paid as dividends. At the utility's incorporation the par value of securities issued was restricted to the amount of money actually invested by the stockholders.

All subsequent issues of capital stock were limited by authorizing only such amounts as were reasonably necessary, and by requiring new issues to be sold at a premium whenever market conditions permitted.

To prevent reinvested earnings being made the basis of dividend charges, stock dividends were prohibited.

By reason of this long-continued control over security issues, Massachusetts occupies a unique position with regard to its utilities. There is virtually no overcapitalization of public service companies in the State. Moreover, the Massachusetts authorities know exactly what sums have been invested by the shareholders.

It is quite natural, therefore, that the Massachusetts commissioners should be strongly inclined to consider the amount of the investment in a company as the dominant factor in deciding what return that company should earn.

Rejected in Massachusetts

The Massachusetts commissions in the regulation of utility rates, have rejected the present fair value doctrine, which has had the approval of the United States Supreme Court.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Pilsudski's Return to Dictatorship of Poland Anticipated

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW — Marshal Pilsudski's resignation of the Prime Ministership is taken to mean he is returning to his position as extra legal dictator of Poland.

A few weeks before the recent elections he took over the Prime Ministership and headed a list of his own bloc of government candidates in order that his dictatorship should have a parliamentary majority behind it. Col. Walery Slawek, who had succeeded him, was his predecessor as Prime Minister and the real instrument through whom Marshal Pilsudski directed affairs while he himself was Minister of War.

No doubt is felt that whether or no Marshal Pilsudski now gives up political office he will remain dominant in the Polish State. Recent elections, it will be recalled, put an end to the paradoxical situation in which the parliamentary majority was in opposition to the Government, thereby rendering it necessary for the latter to conduct the work in the Legislature. In the present situation harmony has been restored, at least superficially.

The elections have put authority into the hands of the Center, composed chiefly of Conservatives and moderate elements stronger than the two opposing wings put together. It is hoped, therefore, an end has been reached to the irregularities unavoidable perhaps in a period of transition but entirely undesirable in themselves, and that reforms making for both moral and material conditions may eventuate.

FEDERAL RULE PLANS FOR INDIA BEFORE PARLEY

Choice of Three Schemes Presented to Delegates in London by Lord Sankey

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The India Round Table Conference here is now discussing the alternative proposals put forward by Lord Sankey, the Lord Chancellor, for giving effect to a system of federation to be agreed to for the future government of India.

Explaining these proposals, Lord Sankey said that theoretically there were several possibilities: (1) a union of all the native states (now governed by princes) on the one hand, and British India on the other, combining to make a federation; (2) a federation of British India and all the states, each state entering singly; (3) a federation of which the component elements are each province and each state."

After this question has been decided, further question is to be taken up of the respective powers to be exercised by each federation unit, also by the central government, whether of itself or through overriding the authority located in the Crown.

Meanwhile Sir John Simon, president of the late Royal Statutory Commission on India, has given a glimpse of the idea underlying the proposals now being discussed. Lecturing at Manchester, Nov. 28, Sir John said: India's ancient traditions and experience must color and control the methods by which her new hopes might be realised. Whatever the new constitutional plan might be, it was inevitable that the plan must be fitted into, or superimposed upon, existing foundations.

War on Racketeers Goes Into the Home

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Radio was used by Thomas C. T. Crain, District Attorney, to carry his war upon racketeers into the home. It was an appeal for moral courage, for victims of extortion to face publicity and call to their aid the District Attorney and his citizens' committee of public safety.

"Quite a few of the racketeers can be deported," he declared. "The march of this type of criminal to the station house, to the District Attorney's office, the courtroom and, if the juries will do their duty, the prison, has begun. The outcome of the conflict between the embattled forces of law and organized lawlessness is not in doubt. Right will prevail.

"But every man who has been a victim must act. Throw off this yoke. You may not wish to face publicity, but be sure the racketeer has no wish to face prison. You are living in an understanding world. You will not be thought of as badly as you imagine. Your enslaver's liberty depends upon your silence. Your true liberty depends upon outspoken accusation. Bring the blackmailer to justice. Stamp out his breed."

COWS CAN'T RESIST OZARK MAN'S CALL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OAKLAND, Calif.—Back in the Ozarks in Missouri they believed that J. R. Schriber of Springfield, Mo., was the best cow caller in the world, and they expected him to win the cow-calling championship of America at the Pacific Slope Dairy Show in Oakland.

Just before Mr. Schriber went in to broadcast his appeal to cowland in his best voice, he was handed a telegram from his admirers in Springfield which read: "J. R.: Rember you're from Missouri. You show 'em."

He did. With competition from 16 cow callers from seven states, he won the American championship. Mr. Schriber is 76 years old and has been a cowman in Missouri. He used what is known as the Missouri call, which is said to make the most obstinate bossy start home when paged.

U. S. Interested in Consultative Pact?

* * *

Many in Europe Think Kellogg Plan Insufficient

* * *

Hoover Food Supply Plea Questioned

* * *

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
A Staff Correspondent
By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Rumors and hints of the new, or rather persistent, interest of the Hoover Administration in the consultative pact, which would implement the Kellogg-Briand pact, have been percolating in Europe and are taken to be confirmed by reference in the President's Armistice Day speech, and by the Washington correspondent's message to the London Times.

In well-informed circles it has been understood for more than a year that such a proposal in tentative form was put forward and that France expressed its interest. It is also understood that the matter was discussed at the London naval conference, but objections were raised so that pursuance of the project at that time would have seemed to imply a United States promise to France or Italy, of specific aid in event of their reduction of strength, on American representations, landing them in difficulties.

Without pretending to comment on the American attitude from this side of the Atlantic, some account of the general European view may be helpful. There is a widespread belief here that the Pact for Renunciation of War, though extremely valuable, is insufficient.

It lacks substance. It is an expression of hope—an act of faith. It is more than that, since its definite pledge by virtually all nations of the world to refrain from war. Yet many European countries cannot dismiss the possibility of its violation by one of the signatory powers. In that event others would be released from their pledges and the pact would become nonexistent precisely when most needed.

Backed Only by Good Faith

Behind the promise is nothing except the good faith of numerous nations, any one of which may prove to be of bad faith.

Particularly in France is the old Cromwellian precept, "Trust in God but keep your powder dry," considered valid. France is happy to advance any institution or convention which will fortify peace. But it also believes in fortifying frontiers. It seeks to put international force behind the League and treaties. It insists on security. Raymond Poincaré, André Maginot, André Tardieu, Paul-Boncour, Edouard Herriot and Aristide Briand make disarmament contingent on effective international machinery. What is true of France is true of other countries in varying degrees of emphasis.

Therefore assurance of inter-

(Continued on Page 8, Column 3)

'More Kick' Urged as Literature Need

CLEVELAND, O. (AP)—High school literature teachers have just about decided literature ought to have "more kick" in it.

"If the youngsters are looking for a thrill, it is our place to give it to them," Ruth Mary Weeks of Kansas City told 1000 members of the National Council of Teachers of English here Nov. 28. Miss Weeks is president of the council.

She explained, however, that it would not be necessary to use cheap fiction to get the "kick" or the "thrill." There is plenty of good literature that fills the bill.

The picayunish, detailed forms of literary instruction were derided by Howard Mumford Jones of the University of Michigan. The study of literature should give at least as much attention to ideas as it gives to facts, he said.

Another subject the teachers found interesting was a discussion by Miss Edith Jones of Dayton, O., of the art of conversation.

NEW ENGLAND TO TELL WORLD OF ITS CULTURE

Formation of New Association First Step in Promotion of Movement

New England is going to "tell the world" a new story about itself.

Through the megaphones of a newly instituted Boston organization, to be known as the New England Association of America, the world is to hear of New England's educational, cultural, and æsthetic interests, as well as the purely commercial, industrial, and recreational aspects.

The new movement was announced in an official statement issued in Boston on Nov. 29.

Instituted by men prominent in the field of education, fine arts, natural science, business, philanthropy, civic development, and other public fields, the purpose of the organization is to increase the knowledge of New England through the organized efforts of citizens of the United States who have New England ties of birth, ancestry, residence or education.

This is to be accomplished through publicity of its educational institutions, recreational advantages, scenic attractions, intellectual ideals, artistic achievements, illustrious history, social progress and progressive spirit—all for the better understanding of New England's title to the esteem of all Americans; and also to promote more intimate relations among the several New England states for a better ordering of their common spiritual, intellectual and social interests."

Council of 100 Members

The association will be under the general direction of a council of 100 members. Forty will represent Massachusetts; 18, Maine; 12, New Hampshire; 10, Vermont; 10, Rhode Island, and 12, Connecticut. An executive board of seven members, made up of the president and six vice-presidents, one from each state, will directly supervise the activities.

In one respect, the organization will give permanence to the achievements of the Tercentenary year of the Commonwealth. Funds for the work of the association will be derived from the membership fees in three classes, active, associate and sustaining.

The association is to issue a monthly magazine called New England, for general distribution. The magazine will not only contain material of generally informative nature concerning New England, but it will deal specifically with those things to which the association is dedicated.

Among the features of the magazine will be a New England Scrap Book Section, in which each month will appear gems of prose and verse from the pens of New England writers of the past and today. In this section also will be printed tributes to New England and to New England men and women which have been

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

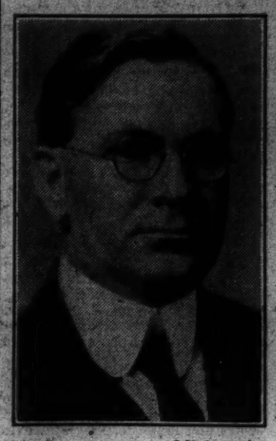
Way Is Prepared to Fly U. S. Mail Across Atlantic

WASHINGTON (AP)—A definite step toward inauguration of a transatlantic air mail service was taken Nov. 29 by the Post Office Department.

Bids will be opened on Dec. 29 for an air mail route from New York, by Norfolk, Va., or Charleston, S. C., and then by Hamilton, Bermuda, and the Azores or some other practicable route, to a point in Europe to be designated by the Postmaster General. The return is to be made over the same route. The contract is to run for a 10-year period, beginning June 1, 1931.

As planned, service each way will be once a week. The Postmaster General will reserve the right to increase the frequency. The contract will not require the mail carrier to fly east of Bermuda until after July 1, 1932, or later, if the Postmaster General thinks necessary.

Slated to Be Member of President's Cabinet



© Underwood
WILLIAM N. DOAK

Railway Union Head Named to Succeed Davis

W. N. Doak Appointed Labor Secretary in Face of A. F. of L. Protest

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—William N. Doak, railroad labor leader, was nominated by President Hoover, on Nov. 28, to be Secretary of Labor.

In finally determining upon Mr. Doak, the President acted on a problem that has confronted him since his election: choosing a successor from among opposing organized labor groups to James J. Davis, recently elected Republican Senator from Pennsylvania.

In naming Mr. Doak the President initiates a precedent in selections for the labor post. In the past presidents have not gone outside of the American Federation of Labor ranks for appointments to this place.

The practice arose out of the federation's sponsoring the establishment of the department. The organization has demanded of the President that he choose a successor to Mr. Davis from its ranks and only recently William Green, president of the Federation, called on the President and laid before him a list of acceptable candidates.

In announcing Mr. Doak's appointment the President referred to the federation's opposition to the railroad labor leader, saying that Mr. Green had informed him that he had no objection to Mr. Doak personally, but was against his elevation because his union was not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

"I have the highest respect for Mr. Green and the American Federation of Labor," the President said, "but Mr. Green's enunciation that appointments must come from one organization in fact imposes upon me the duty to maintain the principle of open and equal opportunity and freedom in appointments to public office.

"I do not feel that I can consent to the principle of debarment of the railway employees, or other labor unions and associations, or any labor man in the United States, from the opportunity or the aspiration to attain any office in this land."

Later Mr. Green issued a statement. "The American Federation of Labor," he said, "is regarded as the American labor movement, speaking for American labor and representing American labor. Why someone outside of the American Federation of Labor has been selected is a question that cannot be answered. The American Federation of Labor is keenly disappointed because of the President's failure to give it recognition in the selection of a Secretary of Labor."

Senate Republican leaders announced that they would press for early action on Mr. Doak's appointment.

Senate to Get World Court Protocols; Root Sees Peace

Veteran Statesman Views Time When Justice Will Prevent All Wars

Hoover to Submit Document to Incoming Session for Ratification

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A world in which nations will not turn to arms for a settlement of their differences any more than individuals now do, but in which international tribunals will seek the justice of international disputes and settle them according to fact and enlightened judgment, was envisaged by Elihu Root, at the official pening Nov. 28 of the new home here f the Council on Foreign Relations.

The time when justice will take the place of force in world affairs, however, will not come in the present generation, Mr. Root told his audience, members of the council who have distinguished themselves through practical service in foreign affairs. It will come gradually, as the people who individually constitute the nations of the world grow to a realization within themselves of the attitude which makes it possible to lay aside war, he said.

Mr. Root held that the great complication of political affairs today make it impossible for voters to understand what they are voting about without the advice of experts to enlighten them. Gradually such experts are being trained, he declared, through

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—In a formal statement on Nov. 28 President Hoover announced he would send the World Court protocols to the Senate during the short session of Congress, which convenes Dec. 1.

In making known this final decision on an issue that has been held up in his hands for more than a year the President stated that he had hoped the matter would have been disposed of by this time.

As to the Senate's acting on the question of ratification during the forthcoming crowded three months of work before it, was, the President declared, for the leaders of the chamber to determine. In any event, he expressed the strong hope that the issue would not be used to force a special session.

The outstanding procotol of those to go to the Senate for ratification is practically the same as the one which the Senate ratified on Jan. 27, 1926, with the addition of what is known as the Root formula for United States adherence.

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

SOVIET TRADE GAINS HALTED BY RED TAPE

British Industries Unable to Conclude Contracts With Soviet Agents

NO ONE DARES MOVE FOR FEAR OF MOSCOW

Reports of Severe Penalties on Returning Employees Stop Individual Initiative

By A. G. LIAS
Staff Correspondent
By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The campaign now being waged in Moscow against anyone suspected of bourgeois proclivities is having its inevitable consequences on the conduct of Soviet trading organizations outside the country, and British industry is finding increasing difficulty in clinching contracts even when it is obvious the Soviet wants to do business.

So many apparently blameless employees have been suddenly ordered to return to Russia, where they have been punished, even shot, without a semblance of a trial, that the remainder—those who have not anticipated the coming trouble by resigning—are either afraid of taking decisions without reference to a higher authority or else are so meticulous in carrying out instructions to the letter that it is impossible to make any progress.

One example will be sufficient to show how conditions have changed. It is the common practice for British engineering firms to have a special man for a particular market and hitherto the Russian trade delegation in London has made no difficulty of carrying on negotiations with such individuals. It appears, however, some one has accused the delegation before the powers that be in Moscow of working through intermediaries, and the fiat has gone forth that the head of the delegation, Saul G. Bron, and his colleagues must henceforward deal only with principals.

Marked Change in Methods

Americans who remember Mr. Bron's go-ahead methods when he was chief of the Amtorg Trading Company in New York will scarcely believe that on his return to London from Moscow a few weeks back he refused even to look at important contracts which were pending on the ground that "domestic affairs" must be settled first.

And today the Russian trade delegation is still at sixes and sevens. British business houses complain that no one there knows what he can or cannot do, no one any longer has any initiative, no one is able to conclude a contract.

A similar state of affairs pervades Arcos, the great trading organization through which pass most of the Russian imports into Britain and Britain's exports to Russia. Two of its leading officials and a number of minor ones have either left of their own free will the last few months or have been recalled to RFussia.

A man named Kipman who was ordered to return six months ago and only obeyed on being assured by colleagues he was in no danger was imprisoned immediately on his arrival af Moscow, then sent to the dreaded island penal settlement, Solovietsk, and now on information received he has been shot, all without a trial. The charge against him was that he accepted bribes but friends here are convinced the accusation is untrue.

Another Arcos employee, Livinson, who went back under pressure two or three weeks ago, has been more fortunate, for news has just been received that he is returning to London shortly. Two directors of Russian Oil Products, Dr. L. B. Rabinovitch and R. G. Terakopoff who were dismissed last week refused to leave England.

Won Cordial Relations

Dr. Rabinovitch declined to tell the writer what their "crime" had been but their success in establishing cordial relations, thereby insuring for their company an equitable share in the British market, clearly convicts the of possessing a bourgeois mentality.

Since they left, R. O. P., as the company is usually called, has started price cutting contrary to the agreement signed by Dr. Rabinovitch a year or so previously. During the last few days it has got an important contract from the British electrical federation at a "knockout" figure and another is said to be pending with a corporation of a big town in the midlands.

But its gains in these directions are likely to be counterbalanced by losses in others if it has to meet the full force of competition from such distributors as Shell, Standard and Anglo - Persian. Dr. Rabinovitch hitherto has been regarded as a supporter of the Soviet régime

It would be easy to multiply instances of this kind. Coupled with trial of the members of the so-called Industrial Party now going on in Moscow they are undoubtedly making it increasingly hard to do business with Russia.

Even those who have been working the last 10 years to bring about normal relations between the two countries admit the prospects are getting worse instead of better.

Three years ago Reginald McKenna, chairman of the Midland Bank, was prepared to sponsor a loan of £10,000,000 for the Soviet Government. There is not the slightest prospect of such a loan today.

Debt Settlement Drags

Negotiations between the two governments for settlement of Russia's pre-war debts, which have been dragging nearly two months, show little if any progress. And the farcical allegations made wholesale against capi-

talist countries at the trial of Prof. Leonid Ramzin and other specialists at Moscow make normal relations still more difficult.

Thus according to one story received here a number of vacant chairs have been placed in the courtroom, reserved, it is stated, not only for Raymond Poincaré and Aristide Briand, but Winston Churchill, Sir Henri Deterding, head of the Shell oil organization, "Colonel" Lawrence, head of Vickers, who is really a general and whom the Soviets are obviously confusing with Lawrence of Arabia, and Leslie Urquhart of the Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Company.

Since it is true, as the Riga correspondent of The Times of London declares, that two of those accused in the official indictment of having plotted with Professor Ramzin and his friends in 1928 actually passed on in 1924 and 1925, the adjective "fictitious" which is being applied here to the whole trial appears to be justified.

It is the growing opinion among people who know Russia that the political as well as the economic situation there is becoming extremely precarious and in this fact they find explanation both of the spectacular trial of Professor Ramzin and the secret punishment without trial of servants abroad who are rash enough to obey a summons to Moscow.

Need of Money Apparent

The Soviet Government is admittedly at its wit's end to find money to finance imports of machinery under the five-year plan. It must export every available piece of timber, grain and wheat if it is not to default on its foreign obligations and thus close even the short-term credits which are all the accommodation it can get in the markets of the world. The writer heard from an unimpeachable source how the Soviet bought machinery on credit in Warsaw and sold it for cash in Latvia within a week.

An informant of the writer who has been traveling across Germany recently got into [illegible] Russian who had never left Russia before. His exclamations of [illegible] were most illuminating and when he got to England he had to admit himself amazed—even in these difficult times—at the signs of prosperity he saw all around him. Today it is self-evident he does not want to go back home and as he brought his family with him he need not.

But meanwhile in Russia itself want stalks across the whole land. A letter received here this week spoke openly, despite the censorship, of the fact that butter is no longer obtainable even in the cooperative shops and milk is selling for 40 cents a pint. And one must wait in a queue from 4 o'clock in the morning to get it even at that price.

Those who have been in Russia the past few months, not as tourists, but with a thorough acquaintance of the Russian language, and traveled across country from Leningrad to the Caucasus, declare there is a growing undercurrent of bitterness, particularly against Joseph Stalin, the power in the Moscow Government.

BETA CHAPTER ELECTS

Fourteen juniors and seniors at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology were elected to the Beta chapter of the Tau Beta Phi, national honorary engineering fraternity. The award, which is based upon scholastic record and activities, is the highest obtainable at the Institute.

HOUSE RENTS CUT IN BRAZIL

BELEM, Brazil (By U. P.)—House rents have been ordered sharply reduced by the Federal Interventor for Para State.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Buy tree ripened fruit

ORANGES
GRAPEFRUIT

9 of My Oranges Make 1 Quart of Juice.

Box oranges, 3 to 4 doz.	$2.00
Box grapefruit, 14	2.00
Box oranges, 6 to 8 doz.	3.75
Box grapefruit, 28	3.75
Box oranges, 12 to 16 doz.	7.50
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HOUSE REPAIRS URGED AS HELP TO UNEMPLOYED

Inventory for Homemakers Prepared by Women's Committee

Home repairs as a means to provide employment is suggested by the women's division of the Woods employment committee, and inventories are being prepared for use of housewives in pushing this activity.

Programs in Massachusetts are spurred by the coming of winter, and reports from several cities show an encouraging improvement in the situation. Establishment of a steel-making plant in Detroit is heralded as a step in developing this region as another steel center, and also is viewed as a step in relieving unemployment.

Meanwhile reports from various communities show extended efforts to provide employment and relief for those in need.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—An inventory for the housewife, suggesting all possible repairs and improvements which can provide work, is being prepared by the women's section of the President's employment committee, it was announced Nov. 29.

This step, according to Dr. Lillian M. Gilbreth, marks the beginning of the second phase of the activities of her division. The first phase was the collection of information regarding the women's organizations working to combat unemployment, and the nature of their activities.

As the women's club federations of more than 30 states, besides hundreds of smaller groups, have reported on these matters and signified their willingness to coöperate in further action, Dr. Gilbreth is now considering methods for nation-wide action.

The first move is to be a concerted effort to find employment in the home. An inventory suggesting everything from cleaning the chimney to trimming the hedge is in process of preparation. When completed, copies will be distributed to every housewife throughout the country who can be reached through the agency of the women's organizations coöperating with the President's committee.

Besides measures of this nature which can be applied to communities of all sizes, Dr. Gilbreth's office is also preparing suggestions for relief measures suited to classes of communities.

This willingness and resourcefulness of the individual community in meeting its own unemployment needs is one of the most encouraging aspects of the present situation, John B. Blandford, a member of the committee, stated in a radio address the same evening.

Massachusetts Cities Spur Work Programs as Winter Approaches

Spurred on by the first snow flurries of approaching winter, efforts to ameliorate the condition of the unemployed in Massachusetts are continuing with renewed intensity.

A survey of Stockbridge, Mass., has revealed that all men supporting families have positions, the only unemployed being a few single men, according to an Associated Press dispatch. The Board of Public Welfare has found it necessary to give aid to only the normal number of residents, and it estimates that even this number may be reduced by Jan. 1.

In Lowell, Mass., a citizens committee is making efforts to find work to tide through the winter the 3500 men and women who registered as unemployed on Nov. 28, according to the Associated Press.

Word comes from Hudson, Mass., that two manufacturing plants there, the Lapointe Machine Tool Company and the Firestone Footwear Company, are to increase their output, with a subsequent increase in working hours and number of workers.

Business conditions in the majority of towns and cities served by the Central Vermont Railway are as good or better than in the same period last year, reports of the railway company's agents at its St. Albans, Vt., headquarters, Nov. 29, indicate. Due largely to full-time operation of the Central Vermont's car and locomotive shops, there is almost no unemployment in St. Albans. Definite, though slight, improvement is reported in some centers in the lime, woolen and radio cabinet industries.

Veterans with dependents will be given preference over those having none, on the civil service lists, according to an announcement by John J. Lydon, Soldier's Relief Commissioner.

Ecorse Steel Foundry Will Cost $25,000,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT—At Ecorse, in that vast River Rouge industrial area where is located the principal plant of the Ford Motor Company, the Great Lakes Steel Corporation has brought the first complete steel-making operations to Michigan. The $25,000,000 plant of this concern, which is a subsidiary of National Steel, is now in operation, supplying a need that long has been felt, especially since the coming of the automobile, the general use of steel in lakes shipbuilding and the development of this territory as a manufacturing district.

As early as 1898 the need of steel manufacture here was beginning to manifest itself, the demand at that time for rails, bridges and other works amounting to 550,000 tons annually. Then came the motor industry and mass consumption of steel until the current annual demand in this territory has reached 5,500,000 tons.

Coast Power Company Will Spend $28,000,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—Confidence in an early return of normal activity on the Pacific coast is indicated in a report issued Nov. 20 by the Southern California Edison Company, that its construction budget for the coming year would be one of the largest in its history. The company plans on spending in excess of $28,000,000 upon works to be built in 1931.

Employment for the 5100 people now at work on the various projects of this company is thus assured for the forthcoming year, according to Mr. Ballard.

Road Contracts Let

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga.—Increasing the expenditure from $1,600,000 as previously announced, to approximately $2,000,000, highway contracts were awarded Nov. 25 by the state highway board at a meeting at the state Capitol, according to Capt. J. W. Barnett, chairman of the board. The increase is due to the fact that the Peach Orchard route from Augusta to Waynesboro is to be included, though this was not formerly planned.

Firemen Give to Aid Idle

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Four hundred and eighty-five members of the Providence Fire Department will give from their pay each week a sum amounting to about $250, to aid the unemployed here. The deductions from pay for the purpose will continue over a period of six months, at least.

REPUBLICANS SPENT $180,643 IN TWO YEARS

The Massachusetts Republican State Committee reported on Nov. 28 to Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of the Commonwealth, that it expended during the two years preceding the State election, $180,643. Its receipts, including a balance on hand Dec. 7, 1928 of $16,413, were $181,798.

Included among the receipts was a loan of $45,445 from Louis K. Liggett, which is to be repaid as contributions come in. The expenses were incurred principally for newspaper advertising, radio talks, clerical and office services and contributions to city and state committees and local party candidates.

COUNSELOR SYSTEM TRIED AT VERMONT

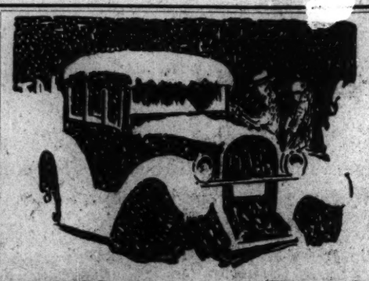
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BURLINGTON, Vt.—A counselor system is being tried for the first time at the University of Vermont. Twenty-four members of the faculty have been selected as counselors, each one having charge of a group of about 12 freshmen students.

The advisers for the men are under the direction of Dean Swift, while Miss Catherine F. Nulty, of the economics department, has charge of the women. Dean Swift reports that there are fewer students under warning this year than at this time in many years.

INSPECTOR TRIPP RESIGNS

Col. Willard D. Tripp, chief inspector, settlement and support claims of the welfare department, ends 63 years of service to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts with the formal acceptance on Nov. 29 by Governor Allen of his resignation.



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UNITED STATES TO INCREASE ITS OCEAN INCOME

Chapman Says $360,000 of $1,000,000,000 Now Spent Comes Back

America spends more than $1,000,000,000 a year for ocean passenger fares and freight cargoes but of this huge sum, the country receives only $360,000,000, said Paul W. Chapman, president of the United States Lines, who arrived in Boston Nov. 29.

Mr. Chapman will accompany a large party of trade men aboard the Leviathan when that vessel sails for New York on Nov. 30. The Leviathan has been in drydock since Nov. 26 for semiannual cleaning, scraping and painting of the underwater section of the hull.

"Seventy-five per cent of the total spent for passenger fares and cargo by America, is paid to foreign shipping interests and hence is spent in other countries instead of going to our own workmen and tradesmen," said Mr. Chapman.

Help to Prosperity

"That item alone if retained in the United States, would have a decided advantage in bolstering American prosperity. On Dec. 6 there will be laid the keel of the first of two gigantic ocean liners that the United States Lines is to build. The keel of the second will be laid a few weeks later. These will be the largest ocean liners ever built in America, and will cost more than $20,000,000. They will be commissioned in 1932.

"These new ships are evidence of our faith in conditions in the future, and certainly are not without present-day significance in their economic influence and stimulation to business.

"The material for these ships will be supplied by 43 of our 48 states. From stem to stern and from keel to pennant, they will be built and equipped by Americans and by American materials. American industry and American workmen will receive every penny of that $20,000,000. Probably two-thirds of that amount will be paid in wages.

Immediately Reinvested

"Out of every $18 received for freight and passenger transportation on these ships, $15 dollars is immediately reinvested in the United States for supplies, food, fuel, maintenance, payment of wages, interests, and taxes. The remaining $3 goes abroad for port charges, service maintenance and so forth. Every United States Line vessel is fueled in this country, carrying almost enough for the round trip. Only a precautionary supply is taken on abroad. This oil bill is quite an item when you realize the Leviathan alone consumes 850 tons of oil a day when cruising.

"American farmers and merchants will be interested to know that the Leviathan requires 5,642,000 pounds of food per year all of which is bought from Americans. With ships under foreign flags, the $15 and $3 ration is reversed, the $15 going to foreign countries and the $3 being spent in the United States."

Mr. Chapman commented on a Boston service by the United States Lines and said that the time is coming when it would probably be permanently established.

"We had much rather be in Boston at least once a week than merely for an occasional overhauling of our ship," he said.

A regular Boston service depends on New England patronage for ships flying American flags and on United States Lines having a fleet of sufficient ships for that patronage.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Square and Compass Club: Two films on the development of electricity in New England: I, "Electricity on the Farm"; II, "The Evolution of the Home in New England," by Miss Sarah Harding, in charge of Edison lecturing division; Auditorium, 8.

Y. W. C. A. (Clarendon Street Division): General association dance, auditorium, 8:30 to 11:30.

Hotel Statler: Dinner-dance, Scots' Charitable Society, Salle Moderne.

Theaters

Shubert—"The Street Singer," 8:30.
Plymouth—"Michael and Mary," 8:30.
Tremont—"The Merchant of Venice," 8:15.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Miss M. Ethel Whitcomb, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Malden, in Mystic Theater, Malden, 3:30.

Ford Hall Forum: Address by Rabbi Louis I. Newman, 'Is Civilization a Discomfort?"; concert, by Melba Abbott, soprano; George Hanscomb, flutist; Gudrun Birch, accompanist; Ford Hall, corner Ashburton Place and Bowdoin Street, 7:30.

Boston Public Library: Illustrated lecture, "A Woman Alone in Darkest Africa," by Alice H. Macomber, Lecture Hall, 3:30. Concert, Viking Male Chorus, August G. Hulten, director, Lecture Hall, 8.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue division): Sunday morning dip, pool, 9. Meeting, Caspy Club, Vialle Room, 3:45. Meeting, International Cosmopolitan Club, Bates Hall, 4.

Old South Forum: Address, "Will the Socialists Save England?" by Randolph Churchill, Old South Meeting House, corner Washington and Milk Streets, 3:15.

Symphony Hall: Address to Community Church by Kirby Page, on "India Moves Toward Freedom"; musical program to precede lecture, 10:30.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Concert by the Madrigal Singers, auditorium, 4.

EVENTS MONDAY

Animal Rescue League: Fair, Copley-Plaza Hotel, all day.

Lecture, "America's Place in World Affairs," by Alden G. Alley, Lee School, 10:30.

Boston Public Library: Address, by Maurice Colbourne, English author and actor, "The Real Bernard Shaw," lecture hall, 3:30.

Council of Jewish Women: Lecture, "Jewish Writers of Our Day," and "The Picture of the Jew in Contemporary Literature," by Miriam F. Ekirball, auditorium, Temple Ohabe Sholom, Brookline, 2.

Boston Baptist Social Union: Reception, 4:30; dinner, 5:30; Ford Hall, Ashburton Place.

New England Women's Club: Lecture, "England and the British Empire," by Mrs. A. J. George; program in charge of history committee; Crystal Room, Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

West Roxbury Community: Meeting, Girl Scout committee, home of Mrs. J. M. Sanderson, 16 Hastings Street, 2:30.

Boston Real Estate Exchange: Meeting, membership committee, 12.

CONCERTS TO COME

Saturday evening, Nov. 29, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 30, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Reinald Werrenrath, baritone.

Tuesday evening, Dec. 2, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Maxim Karolik, tenor.

Tuesday evening, Dec. 2, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Isabel French, soprano.

Thursday evening, Dec. 4, in Jordan Hall, a concert by George Copeland, pianist.

Thursday evening, Dec. 4, in Symphony Hall, a concert by James Houghton, baritone.

Saturday afternoon, Dec. 6, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Myra Hess, pianist.

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 7, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Fritz Kreisler.

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 7, in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 7, in the Boston Art Club, a concert by the Boston Flute Players' Club.

Monday evening, Dec. 8, in Symphony Hall, the Don Cossack Choir.

Monday evening, Dec. 8, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Maurine Palmer, soprano.

Tuesday evening, Dec. 9, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Klaus Goetze, pianist.

Tuesday evening, Dec. 9, in the Repertory Theater, a concert by Gwelda Waller and Vera Mxconochie.

Wednesday evening, Dec. 10, in Symphony Hall, a recital by La Argentina, dancer.

Wednesday evening, Dec. 10, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Virginia Warren, soprano.

Friday evening, Dec. 12, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Saturday afternoon, Dec. 13, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Jan Smeterlin, pianist.

Saturday evening, Dec. 14, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Weekdays from 9 to 4:30. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special Exhibitions: Russian Icons lent by the U. S. S. R., through American Russian Institute. Through Dec. 14. Mediterranean embroideries. Through Dec. 14. Eighteenth Century French Designs. Dürer's Life of the Virgin.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions: Etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Books, pictures and other work by William Blake.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by Jonas Lie. Through Dec. 5. Etchings of child life by various artists.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Oil paintings by Anthony Thieme. Through Nov. 29.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors by Vladimir Pavlosky. Through Dec. 2.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Oils and water colors by John Whorf. Through Dec. 13.

Lauson and Hubbard, 304 Boylston Street—"Legacy" prints by Bertrand H. Wentworth. Through Dec. 6.

Scherwee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings and dry points by six contemporary masters.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and warmer tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness and warmer; probably followed by light rain or snow; moderate southerly winds; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 28.

Southern New England: Fair and warmer tonight; Sunday cloudy and warmer; probably followed by light rain or snow; increasing southerly winds becoming fresh southwest.

Northern New England: Increasing cloudiness and warmer; with light snow in Vermont and northern New Hampshire tonight; Sunday snow and warmer; increasing southerly winds becoming fresh.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a. m. Nov. 29	Max. Nov. 28		8 a. m. Nov. 29	Max. Nov. 28
Albany	12	26	Memphis	48	48
Atlantic City	20	28	Montreal	10	
Boston	18	28	Nantucket	20	28
Buffalo	16	30	New Orleans	60	66
Calgary	18		New York	30	28
Charleston	42	50	Philadelphia	22	28
Chicago	32	32	Pittsburgh	16	18
Denver	24	50	Portland, Me.	14	28
Des Moines	36	36	Portland, Ore.	36	44
Eastport	14	26	San Francisco	52	62
Galveston	64	66	St. Louis	34	34
Hatteras	38	40	St. Paul	20	20
Helena	36	46	Seattle	42	46
Jacksonville	50	58	Tampa	56	62
Kansas City	44	46	Washington	16	36
Los Angeles	56	68			

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 6:05 p. m., Sunday 6:42 a. m.
Height of tides 7.8 feet, 7.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:48 p. m.

Retail Sales Improve During Week of Nov. 23

RETAIL sales in New York City were considerably better during the week Nov. 23 to 29 than in either of the preceding two weeks, according to reports from that city. Allowance for the holiday in this week, of course, is made in this comparison.

The spurt in public buying is attributed in part to the drop in temperature and in part to the approach of the holiday gift season.

TEACHING BY VISUAL AID TO BE THE TOPIC

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—Visual aids to teaching will be demonstrated at three conferences to be held at the Connecticut State Trade School here under the auspices of the Connecticut State Board of Education.

More than 700 school authorities, including superintendent, supervisors, principals, and teachers, have been invited by Dr. Ernest W. Butterfield, Connecticut Commissioner of Education, to attend the first conference, which will be held on Dec. 1. Other conferences will be held on Jan. 5, and on Feb. 2, 1931.

ANIMAL LEAGUE FAIR FEATURES ANNOUNCED

The annual fair of the Animal Rescue League, which will be held at the Copley-Plaza, Dec. 1-2, will have many attractive features. John Orth, noted pianist, will play some of his own compositions on Dec. 2. In the afternoon of Dec. 1, Miss Vivien May Parker and Miss Elizabeth Eddy Parker will give a recital.

There will be tables bearing everything from cakes to fur fabric coats and rugs. Linens and other articles will be offered for sale. The proceeds of the fair will be used to pay some of the expenses of the league.

ALTERNATE PARKING WILL BE EXTENDED

Extension of the alternate parking system to several outlying districts of Boston is the most important feature of new traffic regulations adopted Nov. 28 by the traffic commission.

Details of the revised rules will not be available until next week, Joseph A. Conry, traffic commissioner, announced. Few changes of importance have been made in the regulations applying to the downtown section, he said. The rules become effective Dec. 15 and no further changes will be made for six months, it was announced.

BEN LOMOND SOLD

LONDON (AP)—Ben Lomond, famous mountain in Scotland and renowned in song and story, has been sold. The name of the purchaser was not revealed.

MORGAN MEMORIAL POLICY IS PRAISED

The Morgan Memorial's policy of finding work for a limited time for unfortunates was praised by Gov. Frank G. Allen in a talk over WBEI, Nov. 28. He made a plea that gifts of money or useful articles be given the Morgan Memorial in this period of urgent need.

Governor Allen commended the business-like methods of the Memorial and the "relief bags" which the organization sends out. Among the features of the Memorial of which the Governor spoke highly were: The employment bureau, the rescue mission, the industrial plant and the corps of men and women engaged in helping those who are still able to make an honest living but who are having a difficult time.

POLICE TOLD TO ACT ON RECKLESS DRIVING

Eugene C. Hultman, Police Commissioner of Boston, and Michael H. Crowley; Superintendent of Police, issued orders, Nov. 27, to all members of the Boston Police Department to intensify action against all careless or reckless drivers. This action follows the report by George A. Parker, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, that 49 fatalities resulted from automobile accidents during the last two weeks.

Eight of the major causes of the mishaps were listed in the orders. Among these causes were: Failing to slow down at intersections when approaching pedestrians; passing other vehicles when view is obstructed; failing to keep to the right; passing on the right, and failing to give the proper hand signals.

Farm Fair Average Admission 43 Cents

It cost 43 cents to attend an agricultural fair in Massachusetts during the last season, says L. E. Boston, director of division of fairs, State Department of Agriculture.

That amount, however, represents only the cost of getting in. The figure was obtained by dividing the total receipts by the total attendance. Popcorn, hot dogs or more cultured fare was not taken into consideration.

The cost includes 23 major fairs in the State and which received state premium. The Brockton Fair was not included, nor were the 62 grange fairs and small community fairs assisted through the State Department.

The total estimated attendance at the 23 expositions was 326,246, an increase of 6836 over the previous year. This increase, in Mr. Boston's opinion, is most gratifying, when business depression should have tended to lower it.

OIL INDEPENDENTS TO HAVE BIG STATION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TIVERTON, R. I.—Work is well under way here for a distributing station at tidewater for independent dealers in gasoline and motor oil with chains of filling stations in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. It will be operated by the New England Terminal Company, in direct contact with the Pennsylvania Products Company and affiliated producing corporations. About 40 filling stations will be serviced from this terminal.

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Radlo interprets the new formal evening mode in many stunning frocks and wraps.

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ARE HOLDING AN
Exhibition and Sale
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Dec. 1st to 6th, inclusive 1930

T. D. WHITNEY COMPANY

...Both Men and Women Will Like *These* 2-INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS

Here are Handkerchiefs ideal for Christmas giving. Every 2-letter combination of initials in common use is included in our present stock . . . ready for prompt delivery. The embroidery is very well executed, the linen is of fine, soft quality. Both men's and women's sizes are attractively packed, 6 Handkerchiefs to the box.

MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS
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6 for 1.50

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T. D. WHITNEY COMPANY
Temple Place and West Street, Boston

A welcome gift for a small sum!

Three Pairs of Van Raalte Flextoe Stockings in a gift box

4.25

You save 1.60
as regular price is 1.95 the pair

You can bank on it, she never has enough stockings—she loves stockings, and 1.60 is 1.60 in these depression days. The stockings are smart dull finish in such colors as Baum Marten, Turftan, Rose Dijon, Gypsy Beige and gunmetal

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L. P. HOLLANDER Co. Inc.
202 BOYLSTON STREET
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BANK FAILURE NEARLY TOPPLES TARDIEU CABINET

Premier's Attitude Wins Admiration for His Mastery of Situation

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Further repercussions of the Oustric Bank failure, which had already caused the withdrawal of Raoul Péret as Minister of Justice, have now brought about the resignation of two undersecretaries of state and brought the Tardieu Government within 14 votes of forced resignation. Meanwhile the parliamentary commission inquiry has completed its organization and Albert Oustric, whose financial and stock exchange operations are at the bottom of the Government's difficulties, has been arrested.

The two latest members of the Tardieu Ministry to resign are Henri Falcoz, Undersecretary of Public Works, and Eugene Lautier, Undersecretary of Fine Arts. The reason for their withdrawal they say is their desire to appear before the parliamentary commission inquiry not as members of the Government, but as private citizens. Both assert that their relations with M. Oustric were perfectly legitimate and simply those of client to banker.

M. Tardieu, replying to insinuations in the Chamber of Deputies that these two undersecretaries had been guilty of irregularities, denied any such charges had been proved and declared he intended to hold their places open until they had an opportunity to appear before the parliamentary commission. Both M. Falcoz and M. Lautier were formerly members of Opposition parties, but abandoned their earlier affiliations to accept posts in the Tardieu Ministry.

M. Oustric and several of his associates have been arrested, not as the result of his recent activities into which judicial investigations are being made, but on charges of implication in the Maixandeau banking scandal of 1927.

Although the Tardieu Ministry has been placed in a difficult situation as a result of the resignation of the Minister of Finance and the two undersecretaries, the personal integrity of M. Tardieu remains unquestioned and important members of the Cabinet still command a large measure of public confidence. Several recent speeches made by M. Tardieu have been widely applauded for their directness and the sense of mastery of the situation which they exhibit.

NEW ENGLAND TO TELL WORLD OF ITS CULTURE

(Continued from Page 1)

written by other pens. New England biographies will be given prominence to bring about a better understanding of the great figures of New England's past and of New Englanders of today.

Functions Described

The functions of the New England Association of America are described as primarily those of publicity and information. Its work will be entirely non-commercial and non-industrial and will cross no line of activity now followed by other organizations interested in the development of any phase of New England interest. On the contrary, it will supplement the work of other bodies in achieving a broader knowledge of New England throughout the nation—and through New England itself.

One of the chief results of the work will be the binding together of the six New England states into a tie of better understanding, and an appreciation by the citizens of each state of the beauties and advantages of their sister communities. Recognizing that the rest of the nation regards New England as an entity rather than as six units, the Association hopes that its work will make them the entity which they are everywhere considered to be.

John Jackson Walsh, who took an active part in outlining Massachusetts' Bay Tercentenary celebration, is vice-president of the group of institutors, which include William C. Crawford, Courtenay Guild, William Roger Greeley, Mrs. Emily F. Hurd, George Winthrop Lee, Prof. Edward C. Moore, Miss Marguerite W. Stoddard, who will serve as secretary, Donald M. Hill, Logan L. McLean, appointed treasurer, James A. Moyer and John C. Clair, who were appointed incorporaters. An application was made to the Commonwealth in October for a charter.

Members of Council

Additional members of the general council include Rabbi Harry Levi, Porter E. Sargent, William Leavitt Stoddard, Charles F. D. Belden, Payson Smith, Mrs. Carl L. Shrader, Ralph Adams Cram, and Cyrus E. Dallin.

The sponsors of the association are disposed to encourage the expression of New England genius in art, literature, music, and natural science, and look forward to the discovery of talent in those fields which might otherwise remain unknown.

In telling the story of New England, the association will use every avenue of approach to the people of the nation. Through its Speaker's Bureau, it will supply leaders in the many fields of activity to address gathering in all parts of the country. By the use of radio and the national hookups, it will send its messages into the homes of millions throughout the land. A feature of the radiocasts will be programs composed entirely of material by New England musicians and writers.

Leaders in all lines of activity in this section have been enthusiastic in their indorsements of the association and of its proposed work. Government officials, former President Calvin Coolidge, prominent educational workers, including college presidents in every state, civic leaders and business men, are on record as indorsing the work.

Headquarters of the association have been established in the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

SHAW FORECASTS MacDONALD DEFEAT

LONDON (AP)—Speaking at a meeting of the Fabian Society Nov. 27, over which Isbel MacDonald, daughter of the Prime Minister, presided, G. Bernard Shaw declared defeat stares the MacDonald Government in the face at the next national election.

"If the present Government goes before the country on its record," he said "it will confront a thoroughly disappointed electorate. The Labor Party had to make large promises but at present finds the country in a very serious situation."

Referring to Great Britain's economic and industrial position, he said the country is "burning the candle at both ends." He said Great Britain was sitting on a political volcano, and that, unless changes in the present parliamentary system are made, they may be made violently, as was the case in Russia.

CHILE SENTENCES CONSPIRACY LEADERS

CONCEPCION, Chile (AP) — Gen. Felix Urcullu, military judge in the investigation of an attempted subversive movement here in September, passed sentence Nov. 28 on the principals in the conspiracy.

Enrique Bravo, former general; Marmaduke Grove, former colonel; Luis Salas Romo, former Senator; Carlos Vicuna Fuentes, Luis Sanchez and Pedro Leon Ugalde all have been given 15 years and one day in prison and disqualified as citizens. Other figures in the affair were given lesser sentences.

ENGINEERS HONOR THOMSON

NEW YORK (AP)—Dr. Elihu Thomson, whose inventions have resulted in more than 700 patents in the electrical field, will be made an honorary member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers on Dec. 2.

United States to Occupy Historic Paris Site

PROPOSED AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE BUILDING
Corner of Place de la Concorde Selected for Structure Designed by William Adams Delano, Who Has Fitted It Into the General Scheme of the Court Architect to Louis XV.

NEW AMERICAN EMBASSY PLANS PLEASE FRENCH

Ideas of Architect 172 Years Ago to Be Realized in Proposed Structure

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Plans drawn up by a great French architect 172 years ago will finally be realized in the construction of the new American Embassy in Paris at the northwest corner of the Place de la Concorde.

A building which now occupies a portion of the site will be demolished in January, 1931, and the new structure is expected to be completed by July, 1932. It will cost $1,600,000, and is being constructed as part of the $10,000,000 project now being realized in the establishment of suitable accommodation for American embassies abroad. It is designed to be the finest American Embassy in Europe.

The site for the building was selected by former Ambassador Myron T. Herrick, and it was largely due to his ingenuity, tact and ability that a plan was worked out which is received with enthusiasm by most Parisians. Ordinarily, a change in the aspect of so prominent and historic a site as that which the new building is to occupy would arouse antagonism among those who lament the disappearance of famous old landmarks in the French capital, but even the Commission du Vieux Paris (Old Paris Committee) is enthusiastic about the change.

The new structure will take a form more in keeping with the Place de la Concorde and its environs than that which at present exists. In fact, it will mark the realization of the original plans prepared by Ange-Jacques Gabriel, court architect to Louis XV, who designed the famous buildings which now front upon the Place.

The embassy building will be symmetrical in design with the so-called Rothschild Mansion which occupies a corresponding position at the northeast corner of the Place de la Concorde. The stone used in its construction will be of the same sort as that used for its neighbors, the Hotel Crillon and the Ministère de la Marine.

All American Government offices in Paris will be housed in the new building, which will consist of three stories above ground and two under ground. The Consulate General will occupy the ground floor, the embassy offices will be on the floor above and the offices of the commercial, treasury, military and naval attachés will also find space in the building. This will be a great improvement over the existing situation, for the Embassy and the Consulate are now widely separated in location.

William Adams Delano is the architect of this new foreign service building. He will supervise its construction through his organization in Paris.

AMERICAN LEGATION OPENED IN ALBANIA

TIRANA, Albania (AP)—King Zog, with members of his Cabinet and the diplomatic corps attended, Nov. 28, the dedication of the American Legation, the first building specially constructed here as a foreign legation.

Herman Bernstein, the American Minister, praised the efforts of the Albanian people in the interests of peace and progress in his dedicatory address.

PLANT CLOSING TALE STIRS UNEMPLOYED

TURIN, Italy (AP)—Unconfirmed reports that the Fiat automobile factories were to be closed for a fortnight were believed responsible for a series of demonstrations by the unemployed which have taken place here in the last few days. A few of the demonstrators were arrested, but there was no serious disorder.

Turin's unemployed marched to the City Hall Nov. 27 to demand aid from the municipality. Several city police who tried to interfere were roughly handled. The Mayor refused to receive a delegation of the workers, and the crowd about the City Hall stormed a municipal bread wagon.

Railways to Seek Transport Rights

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Major railroads of the United States will seek federal legislation to extend the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission to coastwise steamship lines, and undertake to have the Panama Canal Act amended to permit rail ownership and operation of vessels in coastal and great lakes routes.

They plan an offensive which, according to C. C. Paulding, vice-president of the New York Central Lines, will permit them to compete on a parity with other agencies of transportation. Motor trucks and bus lines and pipe lines are among the common carriers toward which the campaign will be directed. Railroads do not oppose other means of transportation, as such, Mr. Paulding said, but they do object to the present freedom from regulation which these carriers enjoy as contrasted with the stringent laws under which the railroads function.

Pipe lines have recently become active competitors of the railroads, handling oil, gasoline and natural gas over long distances, and a drive directed at this $400,000,000 industry is based upon the same law which prevents railroad companies from transporting in interstate commerce any commodity other than timber in the manufacture of which they are financially interested. The railroads seek to have a similar restrictions imposed upon the pipe lines companies on the grounds that they are directly interested in the oil which they transport.

CONSERVATIVES WIN SCOTS BY-ELECTION

EAST RENFREW, Scot. (AP)—The Conservatives retained the East Renfrew seat in a by-election on Nov. 29 which returned the Marquess of Douglas and Clydesdale a victor over Bailie Irwin, Independent candidate, whose indorsement by Scottish Laborites was regarded as widening the breach in the Labor ranks.

The winner received 19,753 votes against Irwin's 12,293. W. Oliver Brown, Scottish Nationalist candidate, polled 4818 votes.

Mr. Irwin went to the polls without the indorsement of the Labor Party, although he had the support of several Socialist members of Parliament, including Sir Oswald Mosley, the "millionaire Socialist."

WORK STOPPAGE FACES BRITISH COAL INDUSTRY

Government Acts to Avert Crisis—Dispute Hinges on Hours Schedule

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—An unprecedented situation has arisen in the British coal industry, where eleventh-hour negotiations started by the Government on the evening of Nov. 28 alone stand between the miners and a stoppage immediately concerning 280,000 workers, and liable if it occurs to extend upon a national scale.

This is the outcome of the breakdown of negotiations between the workers and employers for meeting new circumstances set up by the Act of Parliament effective Dec. 1, under which miners' hours were reduced from eight hours per day to seven and a half.

This act contained a clause enabling spread-over arrangements to be made whereby, in cases where the National Miners' Federation and the district miners' association both agreed, eight hours might continue to be worked on individual days, provided the total for the fortnight did not exceed 90.

Mine owners have been negotiating for some time past with district miners' associations to bring this spread-over arrangement into force, thereby obviating wages reductions in the transition period, and until provisions, also included in the act for trustification of the coal industry, have had time to help the position financially.

District miners' associations in North Wales, Cumberland, Bristol, North Staffordshire and Leicestershire had agreed to the spread-over. Those in South Wales and Scotland were still negotiating on this point when the delegate conference of the National Miners' Federation met here to consider whether to give the sanction required by law.

The discussions were prolonged. Those representing Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, North Derbyshire, North Cumberland and Durham, where the 7½-hour day was already in force for the coal cutters, stood out solidly against any agreement that would admit continuance of the eight-hour day under any conditions elsewhere. This section, supported by the minorities in other districts, eventually tipped the balance, contrary to the advice given by the federation's executive. In other words, therefore, stoppage has been decided upon contrary to the wishes of the majority of workers immediately concerned.

This is regarded as so obviously unreasonable that the Government still hopes to avert what all recognize would be a very grave setback to British industry generally at a moment when it could least withstand such a blow.

Urgent messages went out Nov. 28 to all district organisations, both from Emanuel Shinwell, Secretary for Mines, and Arthur Cook, secretary of the National Miners' Federation, urging renewal of district negotiations to effect temporary arrangements until another miners' conference can assemble.

The situation is critical, however, since the federation's decision precludes spread-over arrangements, while notices have been issued by owners announcing the mines will open Dec. 1 only to those who agree to this system.

Young Keeps Silent as to Reparations

NEW YORK (AP)—Owen D. Young, author of the Young plan, is back from England but declines to be quoted on reparations.

Arriving on the liner Aquitania Nov. 28, Mr. Young was asked whether he attended a reported conference in London on war debts and redistribution of gold holdings among the nations.

"If I make any statement," he said, "and the 'if' is important, it will be next week from my office."

Commenting on a statement from Dr. Hans Luther, head of the Reichsbank, to the effect that the Young plan should be revised downward to Germany's ability to pay, Mr. Young intimated his belief that Germany would not like to return to the Dawes plan of a sliding scale based on the gold standard.

He indicated that while the Reich might temporarily be seeking lower payments on account of the depression, it was doubtful whether it would care to return to the prosperity index which might skyrocket her obligations in a few years.

Art Treasures Bring $355,465

NEW YORK (AP)—The art treasures of the late Col. Ambrose Monell, president of the International Nickel Company, were sold at auction in the American Art-Anderson Galleries Nov 28 for $355,465.

"Venice, the Giudecca," by Joseph Mallard William Turner, brought the highest price, $85,000. This and another Turner, "St. Michael's Mount" were bought by Shirley Falcke, acting as agent for private English collectors. The second Turner brought $23,000.

Rembrandt's "Rabbi in a Wide Cap" fetched the second highest price of the sale, $75,000. It was purchased by an anonymous Cuban collector. Sir Henry Raeburn's "General Andrew Hay" brought $46,000; "Lady Mary O'Brien," by Sir Joshua Reynolds, $31,000; Ferdinand Bol's "Portrait of an Artist," $9000, and Raeburn's "Helen Colvin," $16,000.

ONTARIO PREMIER GOES TO LONDON POSITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — J. Howard Ferguson, Premier of Ontario for the last seven years, has been appointed High Commissioner for Canada in Great Britain, succeeding the late Peter C. Larkin. Sir George Perley, acting Prime Minister, announced the appointment on Nov. 28.

While it has been known for some time that Mr. Ferguson had been offered the position by the Prime Minister, R. B. Bennett, there has been considerable doubt as to whether it would be accepted. George S. Henry, provincial Minister of public works and highways, is mentioned as the logical successor to the premiership.

Jugoslav Women Start Movement to Take the 'ic' Out of 'Gospodjica'

They Want to Be 'Gospodja' Whether They Are or Not, Which, in Plain English, Is Abolishing the Title of 'Miss' and Using 'Mrs.' Whether Married or Single

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia—The women of Jugoslavia are running ahead even of the most progressive of their progressive sisters in Europe.

They want to abolish the title of "Gospodjica," which is the equivalent of the English "Miss," and, whether married or single, to be addressed as "Gospodja" or "Mrs."

They want, moreover, to retain their maiden name after marriage and, by such means, to establish a further waymark in their road to independence.

The matter was discussed at a recent conference of the Jugoslav Women's Federation held in Zagreb, but no more definite decision was reached than that of registering the proposal in the annals of the society for further consideration with a view to its ultimate adoption.

In regard to the retention of the maiden name after marriage they are not, of couse, out of line with the custom, already fairly widely adopted by other continental countries, of hyphenating the married with the maiden name, putting the latter after the former.

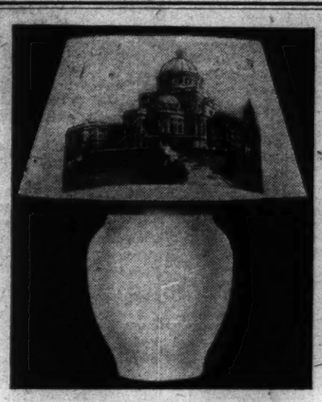
The women of Jugoslavia did not confine their discussions, however, to matters of personal dignity and prestige. They did a very useful piece of work in expressing a desire for the establishment of a systematic training of parents in schools run upon lines similar to those which have proved so useful in America.

They resolved, also, to erect a home for women students in Zagreb like the one already existing in Belgrade. And they gave much time and attention to proposals relating to the need for more and better work in the direction of temperance reform. This question was put before them by the Women's Temperance Union, and the matter was accepted as part of the work of the federation.

JAMAICA SHIPS MULES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEGO BAY, Jamaica—In spite of the general use of motor trucks on farms, Jamaica is doing an increasing business in raising mules for shipment to Central America. The United Fruit Company purchases large quantities of the animals for working on their banana farms and it is found that Jamaican mules stand the climate there particularly well.



Light Has Always Been A Symbol of Hospitality—

—and here is a lamp whose decorative design reflects the welcome extended to friends of the household, to whom it radiates its friendly warmth.

The shade illustration is of the group of buildings which includes the original edifice of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; the addition, and a portion of the Publishing House.

This picture is lithographed in sepia on a shade of antique parchment. The base is of pottery and in harmonious coloring to match. It is 20¾ inches in height, including the base. Its sturdy appearance is in accord with the subject which it portrays. The shade is 18 inches across the bottom and 12 inches across the top, with a slant height of 10½ inches.

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Policy of Utilities Control in Massachusetts Is Based on Limiting of Stock Issues

(Continued from Page 1)

This doctrine, in short, is that it is not the sum of money invested in the company, but the present fair value of the company's property, whether more or less than the investment, which is the basis on which the company is entitled to earn a fair return. Massachusetts commissions have consistently assumed that present fair value is synonymous with cost of reproduction less depreciation, and have rejected it on the grounds that it permits the capitalization of earnings reinvested in the plant; that it is founded upon "premises and experiences open to a wide range of debate," so that equally reputable experts reach irreconcilable results in their valuations; that the rate base, subject to change with price fluctuations, is not capable of quick and ready determination, and so results in prolonged and expensive investigations and litigation.

The opinion has quite generally prevailed that the Massachusetts commissioners have regulated the rates charged by public service corporations so as to allow a return upon the prudent investment.

This "Massachusetts rule" was first announced in the Middlesex and Boston rate case in 1914. In this case the public's representatives, in opposing a proposed advance in the fare, contended that the company should be permitted to earn only on the present value of the property which, by reason of depreciation and deferred maintenance, was considerably less than the investment. The Public Service Commission, predecessor of the present Department of Public Utilities, considered it essential to permit an increase in rates in order to prevent an imminent breakdown in service; and to justify this increase, it developed and stated the so-called "Massachusetts rule":

"Accordingly, we rule that under Massachusetts law capital honestly and prudently invested must, under normal conditions, be taken as the controlling factor in fixing the basis for computing fair and reasonable rates."

What Is a "Prudent Investment"?

There has been no exact definition of the term "prudent investment." In the street railway cases, it referred to the par value of the outstanding securities. As used by the present department, it seemingly means the par value of outstanding securities plus the premiums paid thereon.

The present department has continued to pay lip service to the "Massachusetts rule." Thus, in the New England Telephone Company case (1926), the Worcester Electric Light Company case (1927) and the Cambridge Electric Light Company case (1928), the department referred to the Massachusetts rule of prudent investment as the only sound basis for the regulation of rates in the Commonwealth.

Yet, an analysis of all the cases decided by the department reveals no instance in which the company's earnings have been held down to the sum indicated by a strict interpretation of this Massachusetts rule. Apparently, prudent investment has been considered in determining the limit below which any utilities earnings should not go, rather than in determining the exact amount which a company is entitled to earn a rate.

Furthermore, many hold that prudent investment should include all sums invested in the property of the company, whether derived from the sale of securities to investors, or from the reinvestment of earnings. The Massachusetts commissioners have stated that they exclude from the rate base all sums representing reinvested earnings, although they have, in a number of instances, permitted the company a somewhat greater return by reason of it having made substantial reinvestments of earnings.

If the Massachusetts department follows neither the present fair value rule nor the so-called prudent investment theory, the question then arises as to just what is the procedure by which a decision is reached in any particular case. The indefiniteness of the Massachusetts practice makes it impossible to resolve the query definitely and precisely, but an analysis of some of the recent decisions throws light on the problem.

Actual Problem to Be Solved

The department's principal problem in any case is to establish such rates as will produce earnings sufficient to cover operating expenses, taxes, retirement allowances, and a fair return upon the investment devoted to the public service. It is about the determination of the fair rate on the investment that most of the rate controversies center; and it is in deriving this figure that the Massachusetts procedure is unique.

Inasmuch as utilities in Massachusetts have not been permitted to issue any securities at less than par (since 1922 gas and electric companies may secure authority to sell their stock at less than par if, in the judgment of the department, it is impossible to dispose of such shares at or above their par value) and as the department assumes that adequate service depends upon the ability of company to attract new capital for additions and improvements on favorable terms, the commissioners have concerned themselves primarily with the task of keeping the financial condition of the companies such that they can successfully raise additional capital.

In practice, this has meant that the department has endeavored to permit utilities to pay dividends sufficient to maintain the market price of their stock at least 20 to 25 points above par. In the case of those companies which have issued their stock at a premium, this policy has meant permitting earnings sufficient to maintain the price of the stock at the sales price authorized by the department.

In determining the rate of dividends necessary to maintain the market price of the company's stock at par, or at the previously authorized issue price, such factors as the yield basis upon which the stocks of Massachusetts utilities sell in the open market, the interest rates carried by recent bond issues, the rate of interest on savings deposits, and other factors are considered.

The Worcester Case

In the Worcester Electric Light case the decision was devoted chiefly to a consideration of the company's earnings under the existing seven-cent rate, and an estimate of what the earnings would be under the proposed rate of five cents per kilowatt-hour. In this instance, the commissioners were of the opinion that, under the new rates, the total net income available for dividends would be in excess of $600,000, and that this would be sufficient to maintain the market price of the stock at a satisfactory figure.

As an afterthought, and apparently in response to a request of the company's attorneys for a precise statement of a rate base, the department suggested that the fair value of the property was not in excess of $10,000,000, a figure apparently derived by a capitalization of the $600,000 net earnings at 5 per cent. This figure evidently bore no other relation to the facts of the case, inasmuch as the total investment by stockholders (par value of capital stock plus the paid-in premiums) was only $4,058,232, while the master appointed by the Federal District Court ruled that the present fair value was not less than $15,523,000.

Similarly, in the Cambridge Electric Light Company case there was no discernible connection between the rate established by the department's order and either the prudent investment in, or the present fair value of, the company's property.

The decision in the Edison Electric Illuminating Company's case (July 31, 1930) represents the logical development of the department's theory and practice. The decision was concerned primarily with the effect of the proposed rate of 7½ cents a kilowatt-hour upon the company's earnings, its dividends, and the market price of its stock. Two short excerpts from the decision reveal quite clearly what factors determined the judgment:

Basis of the Judgment

"The company argues that it is entitled as a matter of law to a return sufficient to pay the present dividends, and, in fact, a return which would enable it to pay even a larger rate of dividends. We are of the opinion that the effect of the decision we hereafter make is not to deny the company the opportunity of earning a fair return on the value of its property, and we are confident that the present rates, modified only to the extent required by our order, will enable the company to pay dividends, after proper allowances for depreciation, which will maintain the market value of its stock at at least $215 a share, the highest price at which, acting under our statutes, we or our predecessors have required it to be offered to stockholders.

". . . We are confident that under our decision the company will be able to maintain a dividend of at least $12 a share, and that this rate of dividend will be adequate to readily market its stock at $215 a share. If this proves to be untrue, there is a remedy, as it is always open to the company to apply to this Department for relief."

What is to be said in appraisal of this Massachusetts practice? It is doubtful if requiring stocks, where possible, to be sold above par rebounds to the advantage of the consumer. At least two members of the present department have gone on record as opposed to the "premium law" on the ground that it increases, rather than reduces, the rates to the consumer. When it has ordered a company to sell stock at a premium, the department naturally feels constrained thereafter to permit the company to make sufficient earnings to maintain the stock at that price.

Thus if a company's stock has been issued at 100, 150, and, finally, 200, the commission feels that it is bound to permit the company to charge rates sufficient to permit reasonable dividends on the basis of the highest issue price; in other words, since all stock of a particular company enjoys the same dividend rate, this has the effect of "capitalising" (for dividend purposes) all prior stock issues at 200 per share.

To avoid that situation, it would seem to be sound public policy to repeal this so-called "premium law," to permit the issuance of stock in the future at par, and to allow the companies to issue stock dividends to capitalize the premiums that have been paid into the corporate treasuries in the past.

There is no doubt that the long-continued regulation of security issues and accounts has placed the Massachusetts department in the enviable position of knowing precisely what sums have been invested in the utilities of the State, and that this is of great importance in aiding sound regulation of rates.

Dangers Seen in System

There seem, however, to be certain elements of danger in the present system. In the first place, the decisions are so indefinite that it is impossible to discover precisely the means by which the department fixes any particular rate. So long as the companies do not appeal from the decision one can be reasonably assured that they have suffered no serious financial loss; but there can be no similar assurance that the consumers have been paying only fair and reasonable rates. The advantage seems to lie altogether with the utilities, whose officials alone know what earnings accrue under particular rates, and the relation between those earnings and the value of the property put at the service of the public.

A second, and more serious danger, may follow from the fact that the department seemingly assumes the responsibility of permitting earnings which will maintain the market price of the utility's stock at or above the authorized issue price. So many factors wholly external to the condition of a particular company influence the price at which its securities sell on the stock exchange that it would seem to be, not only unwise, but quite impossible, for any regulatory body to attempt to maintain that market price at or above any particular figure.

For example, the stock of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston fluctuated between 252 and 305 during 1928, between 201 and 410 during 1929, and during the present year, between a low of 228 and a high of 276. It would, therefore, seem that this type of regulation subordinates the protection of the consumers (the primary purpose of all social control of business) to the fluctuating quotations of the stock market.

Can it be supposed that sound public policy would demand an increase in the rates charged to electric consumers simply as a result of a change in prevailing interest rates which might reduce the market price of this company's stock to something below $200?

Younger Insull Thinks Undue Emphasis Is Laid on Size of Utilities

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—If the American public is too sensitive to the growing size and influence of its public utilities, the utilities themselves are partly to blame, Samuel Insull Jr. took occasion to tell 1200 members of the Electric Association of Chicago in his first important public address.

Mr. Insull, son of the middle West magnate, is himself president of the Midland United Company and vice-chairman of four other large utilities. He will become president of the Electric Association on Jan. 1, and he was introduced by the present head of that organization as holding a record of accomplishment as an industrial executive.

Mr. Insull said that business in the United States is big, not because it wishes to be, but because it must be, and that in comparison to other industries of a public nature, utilities have retained their local nature more truly than any other.

Of all the big businesses, he pointed out, the utilities, because of their local nature, are the smallest, and if there exists a misapprehension on this point, it is because they have overemphasized their size.

"When we came out of the war," he said, "the main problem of the utility business was to raise funds, and in raising them it was necessary to convince the investors that this utility business of ours was something more than a few plants strung together by iron wire on chestnut poles. In convincing the public that it was a big business among big businesses and entitled to the recognition by investors as other big institutions, perhaps we may have overconvinced the public of its size, and even overconvinced ourselves.

"The American public, with all due respect to it, is in a singularly muddled state of mind with regard to size in all business. I do not think we can say that the public suspects big business, but the public looks to big business in a spirit of friendly watchfulness to produce some justification of itself other than mere size.

"We should put more emphasis on the local characteristics of our business, having in mind that no matter how far transmission lines from our plants are linked up, these plants stand or fall by the condition of the community without their immediate gates. If we would keep this attitude in mind we would automatically direct public attention to a fact which itself justifies the utility business, no matter what size it attains."

Mr. Insull referred briefly to the subject of federal control, saying that only 11 per cent of electrical energy generated crossed state lines, and that if allowances were made for that part of such transmission from plants barely over state lines the figure would be below 9 per cent.

(Monday's article will be a review of the accomplishments of utility regulation in California and Maryland, written by Monitor correspondents.)

WORLD COURT PROTOCOLS GOING BEFORE SENATE

(Continued from Page 1)

leader of the opponents of the World Court, declared that he would press for prompt action and report to the Senate by his committee. He stated that he would not be party to any delay in committee, and that he would do everything within his power to have the matter placed before the Senate within as short a time as possible after its receipt from the President.

The latter, Mr. Borah added, ironically, could pigeonhole the question for over a year, but if he were to hold it up a month he would be violently assailed for obstructing consideration.

As to the possible duration of the debate on the matter, Mr. Borah would hazard no guess. He made it clear, however, that there would be "full" discussion of the issue by its opponents, saying that the debate on the open Senate floor was the only way "we can inform the people what is in this proposition."

Mr. Borah also expressed the view that it was really inconsequential whether ratification was voted now or December, 1931. The United States has a member on the Court and under the Versailles Treaty, he held, it can apply to the tribunal for jurisdiction any time.

When the original protocols were approved there were 17 votes in opposition. Mr. Borah said that as yet he knew of no gains sufficient to give hope of defeating approval, either in the present Senate or the body that takes office March 4, 1931.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss Mae Howard, Tampa, Fla.
Miss Helen Irsch, Tampa, Fla.
Miss Maud Arnold, Indianapolis, Ind.
O. E. Tussing, Miami, Fla.
Charlotte M. Tussing, Miami, Fla.
Renwick T. Cameron, Walden, N. Y.
Rachel P. Cameron, Walden, N. Y.
Mrs. Golda R. Talbot, New York City.
Henry E. Talbot, New York City.
Miss Lenora Gingher, New York City.
Miss Florence Long, New York City.
Mrs. Olga Plinsch, Frankfurt-am-Main, Ger.
Miss Vivian E. Warren, San Francisco, Calif.
Viola A. Cade, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Emma O. Rudolph, Binghamton, N. Y.
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UNIVERSITY GETS RARE CAMEO

RICHMOND, Va.—The museum of Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Va., has received a cameo portrait of General George Washington, made by John King, one of the last of the old American cameo makers. The gift comes from Dr. John S. Bryan of Richmond.

INDUS WATER TO IRRIGATE SIND DESERT

(Continued from Page 1)

tory attitudes to ask these 40 white men for protection; and for four days the British forsook their work of dam building to act as peacemakers between the communal rioters.

The Sukkur barrage and the Sukkur riots reveal at a glance the primary causes for the modern British connection with India. The development of great benevolent projects and the keeping of the peace have been the chief characteristics of the British régime in recent generations.

Dependent on Agriculture

Sind is almost solely dependent on agriculture for its existence and heretofore the region has trusted to unregulated inundation canals for its irrigation.

The supply of these canals has fluctuated daily with the rise and fall of the Indus; when the river was in flood the canals were well served; but when the river fell in the dry seasons only the most fortunately situated received any supply at all, and a minimum of 20,000 cubic feet of water per second found its way in wastage to the sea.

The majority of these channels, moreover, furnished a supply of water for only four months of the year. The object of the Sukkur barrage is to give an assured supply throughout the entire year.

The barrage, which is five times the length of London Bridge, is situated three miles below the city of Sukkur, at which place the river passes through a gorge in a channel which it has followed for centuries.

Floor of Masonry

The barrage consists of a masonry floor across the river, at a level somewhat below the average level of the bed, above which rears an imposing over-bridge of 66 spans, each 60 feet wide.

From this over-bridge are suspended steel shutters, 60 feet long and 18½ feet wide, which can be lowered to the floor of the barrage, when the river falls, thus damming up the water to a level required to feed the canals, which take off from the banks.

When the river is running high these shutters may be raised, leaving the entire gateway of the bridge free for the passage of the flood. Nearly nine-tenths of the masonry in connection with the barrage and the bridges lie under water.

Canals that rank among the largest in the world are but incidental features in this scheme of providing water each year to a barren tract of country that is equal in extent to the cultivable area of Egypt. One of these canals will have a discharge of 12,346 cubic feet per second; and for comparison it may be stated that the River Thames has a maximum discharge of just under 15,000 cubic feet per second. At its bed this canal will be four times wider than the Suez Canal.

The regulator heads for these canals lie on the upstream side of the barrage, four on the left and three on the right banks of the river. On the left bank two small canals take off to irrigate in the Khairpur state; the third canal converts into perennial irrigation the inundation system previously operating between the barrage site and Hyderabad; the fourth canal is a great perennial supply channel, feeding the Eastern Nara River, from which a number of existing canals are fed.

The right bank system comprises two perennial canals, the North Western and the Dadu, and a great new channel called the Central Rice Canal. These will absorb the existing inundation irrigation schemes below Sukkur and permit of considerable extensions, including the introduction of irrigation into the Nasirabad Tehsil of Baluchistan.

On the downstream side of the barrage runs a road bridge, straddling the same piers as carry the over-bridge for the water-gates. The road bridge connects the main roads from Rohri and Khairpur with those of Sukkur and Shikarpur.

The canals will enable nearly 6,000,000 acres to be cultivated, adding approximately 3,750,000 acres to the cultivable land of the district. When in full yield the annual value of the crops grown will exceed £20,000,000. There are 1600 miles of main canals, 4600 miles of distributaries and thousands of miles of minor water channels, which trickle into ditches on the ryots' plots throughout Sind and Khairpur.

It is anticipated that thousands of new settlers will take to this region when the first waters begin to flow over the land in 1932. Actual work on the project is expected to be completed by the end of 1931, according to A. A. Musto, superintendent engineer of the barrage section of the work and the man who devised the entire project. The chief engineer of the Public Works Department responsible for the work is C. S. C. Harrison.

Business Linked With Education

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Business and education must work together if success is to be brought out, Dr. Willis A. Sutton, president of the National Education Association said in an address before the Tennessee Education Association recently.

"The cave man does not want furniture, real estate or life insurance, nor does he wish automobiles, radios or other luxuries," Dr. Sutton said. "They are not a part either of the life of the 15,000,000 city dwellers who live in squalid surroundings and a like number who live in shacks and huts in the rural section."

Though business was once supported by these things, Dr. Sutton said, and there were to draw upon virgin resources, immigration and the great increase in population, yet there was such rapid development of the virgin resources that the developers forgot to develop the people to use them. He stated that immigration has decreased and that the last census report shows that there has not been as rapid an increase in the population.

ROOT ENVISIONS TIME WHEN COURT WILL HALT WARS

(Continued from Page 1)

such organizations as the Council on Foreign Relations, but all of this takes time, he added, and the greatest enemy of progress is he who demands immediate results.

Must Come From Within

John W. Davis, president of the Council presided and introduced Mr. Root.

"The discussion of international feeling, manners, morals—all those—is necessary to complete the picture," Mr. Root said; "and I think we must come to the conclusion that the underlying improvement in them is not the making of treaties, not the intellectual understanding of reasoning, but is the enlargement and elevation of standards of conduct within the citizens of all of the countries in all the civilized world.

"No improvement comes by compulsion; no improvement comes merely by intellectual understanding, but you have to get the same change in the standard of conduct that each man carries within his own breast and which has made a change from the recognition of private war as the appropriate means for the settlement of differences into the recognition of judicial decisions as the appropriate means for accomplishing the same thing.

"That means there must be a long process of instruction, information, and of gradual effect of example bringing about the better conditions. That will not be accomplished in my time or in yours. The same principle applies to the progress of all civilization, which proceeds by changes within the individual and not by any compulsion that is exercised.

Need for Enlightenment

"The need for something of this kind is not confined to foreign affairs. Life is getting so complicated that the best informed don't know what is going on. We don't understand one-tenth of what is going on in the Government of our country, our own city, still less the government of other countries of the world.

"The complication of affairs has become so great that 90 per cent of the people who cast the votes have had little or no experience in the affairs to which their votes relate, and they have to depend upon what somebody else says. They naturally depend upon what is said by the people who please them.

"If the constituents of our Representatives in Congress become interested in foreign affairs, their representatives will come to understand them, and that process with a vast multitude of people is a very long and laborious one. I think you have taken a good step on the long road which leads to having people thoroughly informed and interested in the relations of the United States to other countries.

"About half of the wars that we have are brought on notwithstanding the fact that the governments that bring them on don't want to at the time, but have got themselves into a situation from which they can't retire without humiliation. Here comes this new idea of an international court which affords an escape from the war they don't want or the humiliation that they will not endure. That new idea will never get out of men's minds in the discussion of international controversies."

1500 Acres Given for Game and Birds

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHESTER, S. C.—That the citizens of Chester County have a high regard for wild creatures of the fields and birds, is evidenced by the fact that a round dozen of them have contributed land in the western part of the County totaling approximately 1500 acres for a game sanctuary.

A minimum fine of $100 has been set for hunting or trespassing on the premises, and not more than $200 for each offense. The law will be rigidly enforced by Jesse H. Hardin, Chester County game warden, who will have charge of the sanctuary.

No hunting of any kind will be allowed for a period of five years, and besides granting freedom to the game already there, more birds and animals will be added, such as pheasants and other birds, as well as deer.

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CREDIT POLICY BEING DEVISED BY WORLD BANK

Action to Be Taken First in Farm Sections of Eastern Europe

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BASEL, Switz.—Practical credit operations designed to aid in alleviating the world economic crisis are being formulated at the World Bank—officially the Bank for International Settlements—which is modestly established in an unpretentious house in this Swiss city.

To improve the internal economic structure of distressed countries the bank which, it must be remembered, is still in its infancy, proposes first to provide for the advancement of much-needed credit to producing organizations.

Credit will be placed, it is proposed, with firms in the agricultural countries of southern and eastern Europe which are hardest hit by the world-wide surfeit of production and the conversely great fall in prices.

Departing from its practice of maintaining the utmost liquidity of its own funds by releasing credit chiefly only for three months' periods (which are too short to be of much assistance for distressed producers), the bank proposes to provide for credit for periods of from 90 days to two years.

Test Case Under Inquiry

A test case, that of a Jugoslav producing firm, is under examination. It is proposed for the company in question to seek the guarantee of the Jugoslav Central Bank, and then turn to a private bank which will be able to advance the credit because it knows that if necessary the paper of the Jugoslav Central Bank will be rediscounted by the World Bank.

Existing banks of issue are not allowed to undertake operations of this kind, but the existence of the World Bank affords them opportunity to perform the transaction in an indirect manner. It is expected that the test case will be decided at the bank's monthly directors' meeting, Dec. 8.

If it is decided to issue funds in this instance, as is confidently anticipated, then a large measure of the bank's steadily growing capital—amounting on Oct. 31 to 1,784,228,095.64 Swiss francs about $350,000,000—may be placed in strategic spots throughout the world to stop the leakages which are seeping through the dam of international credit.

Extension of credit to individual companies is only one phase of the World Bank's campaign to lessen the shock of the world trade crisis. It is also planned to take practical steps to prevent inflation of national currencies where inflation seriously threatens, by extending credits to the central banks of the endangered countries.

Spain, whose peseta shows serious signs of inflation, is the first under consideration. Pierre Quesnay, general director of the World Bank, left for Madrid on Nov. 10 to seek through conferences with responsible financial leaders to determine the exact measure of credit and support which the World Bank can furnish.

Similarly, the bank directors are observing closely movements of many other currencies, and receiving requests for aid. The Lithuanian Government, for example, has petitioned the bank to purchase gold for its credit so as to stiffen the position of Lithuanian currency upon foreign bourses.

German Situation Watched

The bank has for several months kept the German financial situation in close view and is prepared, unless financial crisis in Germany is caused by unruly political means, to extend its credit to strengthen the position of the mark.

These credit operations, it is agreed, may avert not only economic distress, but political upheaval in many countries. The operations show that the bank is progressing as its founders hoped, away from its first function as a mere depository for reparations payments, and is becoming an active, alert influence in the world economic and financial organization.

By such expansion the bank itself, which is thoroughly international in organization and control, becomes a league of nations devoid of pretentious publicity, but devoted to operations more useful and practical than the mere transfer of the spoils of war.

Time Now Ripe, Reports Say, to Start Building

NEW YORK (AP)—F. W. Dodge Corporation, building statisticians, reported, Nov. 28, that confidence in in the advisability of building now is being exhibited daily in a substantial way.

"In a market characterized by considerable hesitancy and indecision," the corporation says, "numbers of private corporations are definitely anticipating their future requirements, and convinced that they have little to gain by waiting, are letting their contracts and authorizing construction work to proceed."

L. Seth Schnitman, chief statistician of the corporation, said further improvement in residential building, evidenced in the October record, tended to narrow the relative decline from 1929 to a small degree. While residential building during the first 10 months of 1930 was 44 per cent less than 1929, the slump in the first nine months was 45½ per cent.

The non-residential building situation is just the reverse, Mr. Schnitman said. The total of contracts for this type of construction for October was the smallest for any month since 1921 and the total for 10 months was 21 per cent less than the comparable period of 1929.

Since Nov. 1, however, contracts for several large projects have been let. Prominent among those listed by the corporation are: $7,000,000 department store, for the Cleveland Union Terminals Company at Cleveland; $6,000,000 industrial research building for Mellon Institute of Industrial Research at Pittsburgh; $3,500,000 Fidelity National Bank & Trust Company Building at Kansas City; $2,000,000 hotel, theater and store project for Third & Brady Street Corporation, New York; $2,000,000 oil refinery and pipe line project for Union Gulf Corporation of Pittsburgh, and $2,000,000 gravel and storage preparation plant for Construction Materials Corporation at Grand Haven, Mich.

"We are undoubtedly in a 'buyers' market' in the building business," says Col. John C. Hegeman, President of Hegeman-Harris Company, Inc., discussing the matter of construction costs in the current issue of the General Building Contractor. Colonel Hegeman says that costs have shown a definite downward trend for more than a year and in the opinion of many builders have reached a point where stabilization at existing levels is at hand.

U. S. Interested in Consultative Pact?

* * *

Many in Europe Think Kellogg Plan Insufficient

* * *

Hoover Food Supply Plea Questioned

* * *

(Continued from Page 1)

national consultations would unquestionably go far toward solving many European problems, which at present seem insoluble. It is felt that those who solemnly signed the pact are to some extent responsible for its preservation.

Consultations are the minimum demand. The question is indeed raised whether consultation without some measure of commitment would be sufficient. Consultations? To what purpose? To dissuade from war? To nip the beginning in the bud? To take steps against the aggressor and sanctions against the violator? To withhold from the lawbreaker, countenance and sustenance?

These are questions which deserve serious attention. Nevertheless, it is recognized that the United States could take no commitments and they cannot be asked for. What is asked for, however, is assurance that consultations would not be perfunctory, would not be a mere means of evasion. If some formula carrying this assurance, explicit or implicit, could be found, there would be no doubt of the efficacy of consultations, which would yet remain noncommittal.

The coming together of powerful nations to sit in judgment, would give pause to the most belligerent nation. To know in advance that guiltless nations would meet, would have the moral effect of making a material sequel unnecessary. The guilty nation would be singled out. It could hardly withstand the force of world opinion.

Provides 'Cooling-Off' Period

The conference, as generally conceived, would establish a conciliation committee which would investigate and advise. It seems incredible that any nation would refuse to wait for findings of the commission. If it thus refused, it would deliberately designate itself the enemy of mankind. It is still more incredible that after a cooling-off period, provided by inquiry, any nation would defy quasi-universal opinion.

No military obligation would fall on the consultants. But if there exists a reckless nation which nothing could deter from fighting, it is certain that with or without consultations, it would range all the rational world against it. And, it is argued that it would surely be better to make an attempt to hold such a firebrand nation in check, by the method of public consultations.

It should, however, be frankly said said that many Europeans are puzzled by the apparent contradiction of this purpose, which lies in President Hoover's humane desire to send supplies to countries at war. To all countries? Even to the country in the wrong? His kindly thought is understood, but would he not encourage war by relieving the belligerent nation of anxiety respecting its food supplies, and would he not prolong war by rendering the weapon of blockade impracticable?

Here then is a doubtful proposition, but it can be clarified by debate. President Hoover himself should take the early opportunity of explaining his views at greater length, and of reconciling his generous instincts with the object of preventing and curtailing war, forced on the world by a violator of the solemn pact.

Indeed it is impossible to proceed far without coming up against the doctrine of neutrality, which in practice resolves itself into the right to trade with belligerents, and thus seems inconsistent with the peace pact, to which the neutral country is a party. The doctrine of neutrality might conceivably make Great Britain more than reluctant to take sides, even morally—for even a moral attitude has inherent responsibilities—against an aggressor with the view of stopping war, lest it should find itself in opposition to America. And England's attitude might be extremely important. It might, and probably would, determine the issue of peace or war in Europe.

It will be seen from this brief survey of European reactions, though they are not expressed openly in the press, that a consultative pact is a necessity; that provided it is not entered into perfunctorily, its moral effect should suffice, and that in itself it should carry no material commitments; that doubtful points, such as food supplies to belligerents, and particularly to the aggressor, and indeed the various rights of neutrals, as hitherto conceived and practiced, require careful consideration and friendly discussion.

'Early Americans' Hold Semiannual 'Powwow'

The Philadelphia Bulletin

NANTICOKE AND VIRGINIA INDIANS AT THANKSGIVING CELEBRATION IN MILLSBORO, DEL.

Indians Enact Old Ceremonials at Thanksgiving Day Gathering

Nanticoke and Virginia Tribes, With Representatives of Western Groups and White Visitors, Hold Council Meeting

By TA-DE-WIN

Indian Name of Miss Mabel P. Knight, Adopted Member of Omaha Tribe.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MILLSBORO, Del.—Both guests and Nanticoke Indians at Riverdale Park were up early Thanksgiving morning.

Some helped clean the circular, open space for the council; some went out on Indian River, while others with cold sweet potatoes in their pockets, a delicacy no one here fails to take along, sought out the few persimmon trees, where the fruit was just right to eat, or where, way up out of reach, the canny mistletoe grew, more fortunate than the despoiled holly trees close by.

Indians not otherwise engaged were making holly wreaths for the market. At Chief Sea Gull's house, women were busy preparing a Thanksgiving dinner to be served after the Council.

The Nanticokes, with the Virginian Indians, have reestablished the Powhatan Confederacy, meeting in Delaware Thanksgiving Day and in Virginia during May. This year the Rappahannock and Chickahominy tribes of Virginia were represented. There were also Indian visitors from western tribes, a Delaware chief from Oklahoma, Chief Levering from the Omahas, and Dorelix Amaf from the eastern Cherokees.

Since the Nanticokes have forgotten their own ceremonials, the western Indians have been generous in giving them both songs and dances for their annual council.

Promptly at 2 o'clock all work ceased and in native costume, the Indians filed into the now roped-off circular space, behind which were grouped about 1000 visitors. The drummers took their places in the center of the inclosure, the others sat on benches surrounding it. Chief Sea Gull went forward and bowed a welcome to whites and Indians, then acted as master of ceremonies as he introduced the speakers and announced the dances.

After a prayer offered by one of the visiting chiefs, came speeches by Indians and their guests, interspersed with dances. There was the Greeting Ceremonial, the Harvest Dance, Green Corn Dance, Turkey Dance, the Victory Ceremonial and the Farewell Dance.

After having worked up an appetite by so much exercise, the council ended and the Indians and guests went down to the pavilion by the river. There they sat on benches in front of long wooden tables while the Nanticoke women served them an inviting dinner of roast duck, chicken, sweet potatoes, corn pones, dumplings and pies.

Later on in this same pavilion came more ceremonials and speeches by both Indians and their visitors. Dr. Frank G. Speck, head of the anthropology department of the University of Pennsylvania, with his assistants, have encouraged these Indians both by their presence and valuable suggestions and now during the evening, members of the university faculty were called upon for speeches.

Then when all were tired of speeches, guests and Indians joined in the ceremonials and the party broke up.

For some it was only an adjournment to the large, cheery dining room of Chief Sea Gull, where around the welcome warmth of a stove the Omaha drolly told how Cotton Tail snared the sun by mistake, and how the sun breathed upon his shoulders, so they are yellow to this day.

The Rappahannock followed with a Negro dialect story and the Oklahoma chief contributed a turtle story, telling how the clever turtle outdistanced the rabbit by having a pal stationed at the end of the race course.

So it was early morning when this second council adjourned.

New York Towers Block Television

NEW YORK (AP)—Before New York City, radiocasting metropolis of the United States, can attain equal eminence as a television center it may have to do something about its skyscrapers.

The city's towers of steel are causing engineers a lot of worry for they do things to television signals. Short waves are used and C. W. Horn, N. B. C. general engineer, disclosed Nov. 29 that signals bounce around the steel buildings so many times that many copies of the same picture often are picked up, giving a shadowlike effect.

"The shorter the wavelength the more the waves take on the properties of light waves, in that they are easily absorbed, reflected and refracted. Consequently they literally bounce around among the steel buildings," stated Mr. Horn. "The experiments have shown the reception of three, four and more distinct signals coming into receivers from different directions."

Peaches Increase in South Carolina

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—With the distribution of 75,000 peach trees among the orchards of this section, Spartanburg County bids fair to become one of the most productive fruit areas in South Carolina.

The new allotment of trees will increase the peach orchards of the county by 750 acres, and this does not represent the total number of trees to be planted in Spartanburg County this fall, since contracts have been made in other instances with nurserymen who have not reported their sales.

The majority of South Carolina peach growers sell their product cooperatively through the offices of the State Peach Growers' Association, of which J. J. Cudd of Spartanburg is president. At a meeting of the organization held in conjunction with the large distribution of new trees, Mr. Cudd told of the work the organization is doing to advance the price of southern-grown peaches, and the liberal financial assistance they are receiving from banks and capitalists interested in promoting the State's fruit production.

Dr. A. G. Smith of Columbia, first president of the organization, who owns a 100-acre peach orchard, declared he came to South Carolina as a representative of the Department of Agriculture and soon saw the possibilities here and launched into the peach-growing business. He has never lost a crop, he said, due to his knowledge of marketing. As evidence of the efficiency of cooperative marketing, Dr. Smith pointed out that 725 cars of peaches were sold through the South Carolina organization last year.

F. M. Rast, of Manning, a representative of the sweet potato growers, in discussing his observations in northern markets, asserted that when he mentioned sweet potatoes the majority of dealers would divert the conversation to the Palmetto Queen Elberta peach, which has won an enviable place in all the markets of the country.

WILSON MEMORIAL PLANNED IN GEORGIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga.—Erection of an imposing memorial to Woodrow Wilson in the form of a building in Piedmont Park, here, which will house a museum of Wilsonian mementos, was determined by resolutions adopted at a conference here recently of post commanders and service officers of the Georgia department of the American Legion. A complete World War library and archives for the various headquarters divisions of Georgia is also proposed.

It is expected that the memorial will be along lines somewhat like those of the national American Legion home in Indianapolis. About 275 officers of the American Legion posts in Georgia, as well as members of the auxiliary, were present at the conference.

Extra Session to Be Opposed by Longworth

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—An extra session of Congress will be opposed by Nicholas Longworth (R.), Representative from Ohio and Speaker of the House, he declared on Nov. 29, following a conference with President Hoover.

Any prolongation of the process of legislation would be extremely dangerous at this time, Mr. Longworth held, adding that in his opinion "legislative uncertainty would only prolong the period of business depression."

"The present slow revival of business is largely due," he said, "to the undue prolongation of the last session," and he implied that he would do everything in his power to prevent a recurrence of a similar mistake.

The principal object of Congress at the coming session should be to pass necessary appropriation bills as promptly as possible. He said that three might be disposed of before Christmas.

Constructive and economical unemployment relief measures would meet the Speaker's approval, but he declined to express an opinion on the specific measures which have met with the approval of the President's employment committee. Primarily he was interested, he said, in preventing any delay to necessary legislation.

DAM BUREAU WANTS NATIVE WORKERS

WASHINGTON (AP)—An effort will be made by the Reclamation Bureau to have former soldiers and native Americans given preference for work on the Boulder Canyon Dam project. Mead said, Nov. 27, that, although the Bureau of Reclamation advocated use of veterans and native Americans, final decision rested with the Federal Board of Contracts.

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RADIO AVIATION

Our Radio Mystery Is Solved

By VOLNEY D. HURD

We certainly had not intended to mention the Stokowski broadcasts again for some time, but we have no choice today. When a court case is decided, it makes news. So when the "Stokowski Mystery Versus the People" case ends with the people winning their point, we have to tell about it.

The mystery angle of this publicity campaign is over. Three weeks ago we protested against the extension of such methods. A week ago we were upheld by two readers' letters which we published. Today we have the complete story on the Stokowski device. May we, therefore, congratulate his publicity agents on their decision.

It appears that the first tests were conducted in a glass cage, as we originally stated. This was discontinued for the last broadcast, however. Two reasons are given, the fact that the conductor was not in actual contact with his men and had to step outside the booth each time he wanted to speak to them and also that staying in a soundproof, nonventilated booth proved a real ordeal for the conductor.

A Possible Solution

May we at this time suggest that a simple solution to the first problem would have been the installation of a microphone in the conductor's booth and a speaker in the auditorium, the two being connected to a toggle switch which the leader could handle. Throwing the switch one way would cut out the auditorium speaker and the booth microphone leaving the booth speaker and auditorium mikes on. Throwing it the other way would cut out the booth speaker and auditorium mikes and connect in the booth mike and auditorium speaker. This would have made it as easy for the conductor to converse with his men as though we were on the platform with them.

The second point of ventilation could have been taken care of if they would play in the regular NBC studios which have an air conditioning system. This could have been tapped for a supply and return line to and from the booth keeping the atmosphere cool and comfortable during the whole performance.

The present method takes the monitor—the control engineer who regulates volume—from his cubbyhole retreat in the wall of the studio, and makes him a member of the orchestra. He sits directly before the conductor, in front of the traditional post of the concert master, and plays a more important rôle in the rendition of the music than any other individual member of the organization with the exception of the conductor.

The conductor uses a table for his music. At his left are two knobs for controlling volume with two indicating meters. The engineer sits just beyond this end of the table.

Radio Concert Procedure

During the concert Mr. Stokowski does the greater part of his conducting with the right hand, while with the left he manipulates the dials of his instruments. From time to time he signals to the control engineer with his left hand, directing him just as he would his string section or his woodwinds. The technical man keeps as close a watch on the conductor as he does on the dials of his instruments.

"In this manner," Mr. Stokowski explained, "we are able to accomplish our main goal—that of compressing the scale of volume of the orchestra into the range available in broadcasting. The dials act as a pair of visual ears, telling much more delicately and accurately just what degree of volume is being received. Thus I am able to direct the musicians accordingly."

The conductor warns the control man of volume peaks to be expected during the broadcasting; the control man is ready when the moment comes, and Mr. Stokowski, through the manipulation of the more delicate instruments on his own table, is able to get the degree of volume he wants to a nicety.

He scouted the idea that eventually the control man, having become a part of the orchestra, would have a specially written score, translating the volume levels into arithmetical figures applicable to the numerals on his dial. No two conductors, he pointed out, give the same interpretation to any given composition, so that a volume score for the control man suitable for one conductor would be unacceptable to another.

"When an orchestra plays for a concert-hall audience, the conductor has free range of all the contrasts in tone and shading at the orchestra's command. He is comparable to the flier who flies his plane by instinct, having a feeling for air currents and following his course by landmarks. When the conductor plays for radio, he is like the flier on a hazardous piece of night-flying. Due to the limitations of his medium, he must use scientific instruments. The conductor has not the same freedom in radio, and must take cognisance of the importance of these limiting instruments, which save him from crashing into a flat, colorless rendition," Mr. Stokowski explained. "As a result, the control engineer is as important to the success of the conductor as his musicians."

Broadcasting equipment at present can handle only half the volume range of the concert hall, he pointed out. Heretofore the conductor has led his orchestra before the microphone with a concert-hall technique, so that only the middle registers of volume were accurately broadcast. The upper and lower extremes were either softened or increased, to make them audible or to save transmitting tubes from being blown out by an overload of volume. Consequently, all contrasts which sounded perfect to the conductor were modified and weakened to the point of nonexistence when they reached the listener.

So there is the story on the Stokowski device.

Conducting an orchestra is a lot of work and many people express doubt as to the ability of anyone to lead and handle volume controls as well. Mr. F., writing from Mr. Stokowski's own city of Philadelphia, says: "We could all help, I think, if we could get him (Mr. Stokowski) to realize that he would best serve the listening public if he would confine himself to the introduction of the various musical numbers and conducting his orchestra.

We'll let this conjecture end our story. Now, what can we discuss next?

HOW THE PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA BROADCASTS

"A" Indicates the Two Volume Control Knobs and Their Indicating Meters, "B" the Engineer's Control Desk, and "C" the Cables Leading to the Amplifying Apparatus.

A Prince Mounts the Clouds

London

OVER the British fleet at anchor at Portsmouth a huge birdlike object sailed majestically. King of airplanes, it was being deftly handled by a prince of the realm, Edward of Wales. Half boat and half bird, the DO-X cast a weird shadow on the waters underneath.

Up-to-date in all things, the Prince of Wales is using the fleetest and most romantic of all modern vehicles, even as the princes of old rode their famous chargers. They aspired to fine horsemanship. Edward aspires to fine airmanship.

Stated one of the German DO-X crew: "Your Prince is a wonderful pilot. He has a natural gift and his hands are so sensitive." So Edward of Wales has evidently reached his aspiration.

During the flight the royal airman plied the German chief engineer with questions on the various instruments and about the great air liner's 12 engines. He spoke on the wireless telephone in the radio cabin to a friend on shore. He clambered inside the 160-foot main wing where, in order to get a closer view of the engines in action, he had to lie flat on a small trolley and propel himself along the rails which run the length of the 2½-feet-high gangway inside the wing. He hoisted himself through one of the underwing cockpits to view, from a new angle, England and the Channel far below.

On bidding farewell to Dr. Dornier, designer of the DO-X, the Prince spoke most enthusiastically of the craft. "It is surprisingly easy to control," he said. "And its stability amazes me; there is hardly any movement."

While his own plane is a light two-seater, the Prince prepared himself for the big DO-X by flying from London to Southampton in a big twin-engined Saro Cloud amphibian, loaned him by its Canadian owner, Maj. Andrew Holt, who plans to fly it to the Far East shortly. At Southampton he boarded the big German ship and flew it. Then he flew the Saro Cloud back to London again, the three flights being accomplished in the space of 3½ hours.

Like most pilots who have been trained to fly by keeping a spot on the motor on the horizon, flying a ship with nothing in front of him was a problem with the Prince.

Capt. Stuart D. Scott, one of the four pilots in the Royal Air Force 30,000-mile flying boat flight in the Far East in 1927-28, was in charge of the Saro Cloud and on arriving back in London stated to the Monitor representative that "the Prince told me he found the amphibian a little more difficult to handle than the light airplane which he is accustomed to fly. His difficulty was that in this machine there is nothing in front to judge one's position relative to the horizon and the tendency is either to get one wing down or to put the nose down."

"Worthy Stations"

TAKING broadcasting stations off the air has not been a policy of the Federal Radio Commission. Too many stations now crowd the ether. Some states have too many, others too few. Violations of rules which would have justified action against certain stations have been overlooked. Clothed in the formidable verbiage of all official orders, a statement came this week from the commission which evidently ends the overlooking.

This specific proposal is from the chairman, Maj.-Gen. Charles McK. Salzman. Worthiness of stations comes into consideration in his plan. It says, "In order to bring about a minimum of violence or inconvenience to worthy stations now existing," strict observance of station regulations must be enforced.

General Salzman's "minimum inconvenience" condition is nothing more nor less than all states having their prescribed quota of broadcasting facilities. So he requests careful investigation of all violations "with a view to the gradual elimination of the unfit and unworthy."

Worthiness is likely to be considered from a technical rather than a program quality viewpoint by the commission. It is easy to define certain technical rules and enforce their observation. But who is to be the judicial body on the question of program quality? Such a test would help the commission get stations off the air more quickly than would technical violations. Difference of opinion as to what constitutes good radio programs makes this difficult.

WEATHER FOILS AIR FLIGHT

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP)—A parachute leap from 10,000 feet Nov. 27 was made by Gerald Nettleton, 20, Toledo, O., aviator, when he was only 40 miles from his goal on an attempt to set a new junior transcontinental flight record. He was unhurt.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

4:45 p. m.—NBC, Dartmouth-Stanford.
7:30 News; time; barometer; thermometer.
7:45 WEEI Ensemble.
8:00 Jesters Male Trio.
8:15 NBC, Arthur "Bugs" Baer; Welcome Lewis; Harold Van Emburgh; Sam Herman; orchestra.
8:30 Recorded Program.
8:45 Michael Ahern, baritone.
9:00 NBC, Symphony Orchestra; Walter Damrosch, conductor; "Adventures in Science," Floyd Gibbons.
10:00 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—"Uncle Bill and the Twins."
5:15 "We're in the Army Now."
5:30 Stocks; road reports.
5:45 "Evening Stars."
6:00 Time; weather.
6:03 Dinner music.
6:15 Sid Reinhers and John Slater, piano duo
6:30 Male trio; instrumental trio.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Sandy MacFarlane, Scottish entertainer; Chimney Swallows Orchestra.
8:00 NBC, "Circus" sketch.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch.
8:30 NBC, Fuller Orchestra; Earle Spicer, baritone; male quartet.
9:00 Variety Hour.
9:30 NBC, Minstrel program.
10:00 Time; weather; midnight charity frolic, featuring stage stars; hockey results; soloists; orchestra.
12:00 Time announcement.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
6:00 Popular program.
6:15 Merrymakers Orchestra.
6:30 Dance music and football scores.
6:45 Book of Gems Orchestra.
7:00 "Mirth Quest"; recorded program.
7:30 CBS, Henry Burbig, dialect comedian; soloist; Freddie Rich's orchestra.
8:00 Recorded orchestra; soloists; talk.
8:30 CBS, "Dancing Yesterdays"; quartet; dance orchestra.
8:45 CBS, Harry Salter and his orchestra.
9:00 CBS; Concert band; Indian legend.
9:30 CBS, "Communism," Representative Hamilton Fish.
10:00 CBS, Hank Simmons Show Boat; "The Tinker's Warning."
11:00 Bruins-Canadiens hockey game reports; weather; news.
11:45 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
12:00 CBS, Bert Lown and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:15 p. m.—Organ recital.
5:30 Fishermen's Program.
5:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.

FOR SUNDAY, NOV. 30

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:55 a. m.—Old South Church in Boston.
1:15 p. m.—Margaret Godding, soprano.
1:30 Kahakalau's Hawaiians.
2:00 NBC, Southern Negro sketch.
3:30 "Why I Am an Episcopalian," the Rev. Henry Lee Kinsolving.
3:30 Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
3:45 Masterpiece Pianist.
4:00 NBC, Dr. Cadman; choir; orchestra.
5:00 NBC, Mixed quartet; male quartet; organ; instrumental ensemble.
7:00 NBC, Big Brother Club.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert; Walter Smith's Band.
9:00 Talk; Masterpiece Pianist.
9:15 NBC, Giovanni Martinelli, tenor; Josef Pasternack's Orchestra.
10:15 NBC, Studebaker Champions Orchestra.
10:45 NBS, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; time announcement.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

10:00 a. m.—"Air Castle."
10:15 Goldman String Ensemble.
10:45 South Church, Springfield.
1:00 p. m.—Statler organ, Louis Weir.
2:00 NBC, Roxy Symphony Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor. Fifth Symphony (Tchaikovsky).
3:00 Hour for Religious Liberals.
4:00 NBC, Coon and Sanders.
4:15 NBC, Crusaders Ensemble; orchestra.
4:45 NBC, "Your Eyes"; quartet; ensemble.
5:00 NBC, Dr. Poudick; chorus; organ.
6:00 Time; weather; vocal duo.
6:15 "Chronicles"; recorded program.
6:45 Smiling Jim, Village Rhymster.
7:00 Time; Part IV, "Journey's End."
7:30 NBC, Josef Koestner's Orchestra; Fred Waldner, tenor.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick quartet; Mme. Schumann-Heink, soloist.
8:15 NBC, Pesture Magazine Hour: sketches; talks; orchestra.
9:15 Recorded sketch.
9:30 NBC, World Adventures with Floyd Gibbons.
10:00 NBC, Deane Sisters.
10:15 NBC, Andy Sannella; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Songs at Eventide"; soloist; organ.
11:00 NBC, Slumber Music Ensemble.
11:30 Weather; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Dudley Carellers.
9:00 "A Bouquet of Memories."
9:30 CBS programs.
11:00 Temple Israel.
12:15 p. m.—Recorded dance music.
12:30 Lucy Finkel, songs; B. M. Samuleff, sketches.
2:00 "What's What in Books," Robert Emmons Rogers.
2:15 "A Foursome in Song"; Male quartet.
2:30 Concert String Orchestra; Grace Cronin, pianist; George Boynton, tenor.
3:00 CBS, Curtis Institute of Music Orchestra, Emil Mlynarski, conductor.
5:00 CBS, The Rev. Donald G. Barnhouse.
5:30 CBS, French Trio; soloist.
6:00 Earle Nelson, tenor; Funnybones, male trio; dance orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Diane Howard, soprano; Dan Aller, tenor; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
7:00 Fluffiesties Orchestra.
7:15 Emily McKenzie, soprano; George Wheeler, tenor; Edward J. Lord, organist.
7:30 Arthur Fiedler, conducting orchestra of Boston Symphony players.
8:00 Dance Orchestra; trio; soloist.
8:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
8:45 Adolph Rasbacht of Passion Play; soloists.
9:00 CBS, "Old Curiosity Shop"; Sketch.
9:30 CBS, "Tone Pictures"; orchestra, direction of Domenico Savino.
10:00 CBS, Jesse Crawford, organist; soloists.
10:30 CBS, "Around the Samovar"; Russian soloists; balalaika ensemble.
1:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 Metropolitan Theater organ.
12:00 CBS, "Coral Islanders"; Hawaiian music and poetry readings.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

10:30 a. m.—Park Street Church services.
1:45 p. m.—Greek Bible Students.
2:30 Lionel MacDuff, baritone.
2:45 Shep Wolan's orchestra.
3:30 Rescue Society Service.
5:00 Beverly High School Band.
6:00 New England Conservatory of Music program String quartet.

Airplane Catapults Tested in Britain

LONDON—Very successful tests with devices for catapulting air and seaplanes were carried out recently at the Royal Aircraft Establishment at Farnborough. A Fairey biplane with Handley Page slots in the leading edges of the wings was used so that the maximum lift might be obtained directly the craft was free in the air. Impelled by compressed air the plane left the catapult at a speed of about 60 m. p. h. after only a short run.

The experts of the Cunard Steamship Company have been watching these experiments and it is probable that their projected giant liner will be equipped for seaplane launching. By the time that ship is ready it is expected sufficiently powerful catapulting gear will be available to launch aircraft large enough to carry a number of passengers.

Baby Deisel Motor for Aircraft Shown

IN A modest-looking little shed of of an aircraft firm near Croydon there is mounted a small airplane engine which, it is thought, may revolutionize, not only the motive power for aircraft, but also for heavy commercial vehicles, marine craft and motorcars.

A. A. Sydney has developed this job, a three-cylinder engine operating on Diesel or gas oil. The weight of the 90 horsepower engine complete with blower is 195 pounds. This works out at just over 2 pounds per brake horsepower. The engine is air-cooled and at its normal 1800 revolutions per minute the fuel consumption is .41 pounds per brake horsepower. At 150 to 200 revolutions per minute the engine ticks over quietly and can be speeded up to 2600 revolutions per minute. Over a series of starts from cold the maximum was 11 seconds, though sometimes it will start at once.

The engine is very compact, measuring only 39 inches in length and 24 inches in height. If a centrifugal blower is fitted instead of the piston type the weight of the engine can be reduced by 30 pounds, but the advantage of being able to use the blower as a compressor for starting purposes is lost. The extra weight of the piston blower, said Mr. Sydney, would not matter much for commercial lorries and motorboats, so probably this type will be used for these and the centrifugal type for aircraft. The variation of the time and quantity of the injection of the fuel into the cylinder head is done by the driver or pilot in the same way as the spark and petrol charge can be varied in an ordinary petrol motor.

The advantages of the heavy oil motor engine are numerous. Firstly, and specially so for aircraft, the elimination of the risk of fire; also the elimination of a number of moving parts, such as valves, tappet rods, cams, cam-shafts and magneto, and with this last, certainly one and sometimes two spark plugs per cylinder.

Instead of all these parts there are 10 ports cut in the base of the cylinder, five of which act as exhausts and five as inlets. The inrushing air drives out the exhaust gases. Then at the moment of highest compression, and therefore the greatest heat, a jet of oil is forced into the cylinder head and combustion takes place. Another advantage is that the cost of fuel oil is less than half the price of petrol.

Mr. Sydney hopes to have his engine installed and tested in an airplane before the end of the year.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS GAIN 100 PER CENT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Opportunities for secondary education in Chicago are 100 per cent better than they were a decade ago, the Chicago Association of Commerce said in a statement on Nov. 28. As proof, it was pointed out that enrollment in secondary schools had increased 121 per cent since 1920, five times the rate of population increase, according to the 1930 census.

Although substantial increases are shown in grammar school, evening school and continuation school records, the increase in high school enrollment is much greater. Higher education is not limited to students only, the statement stressed, as thousands of workers have the advantage of free night courses.

The Week's Program Trend

When the Hammock Squeaked

WE HASTEN to say a complimentary word for a squeaking hammock. Everybody has swung, with dignity, to and fro in a squeaking hammock. Records do not show any trace of a hammock in such comfortable use which did not squeak. Here and there an odd stick of a hammock, determined to be individualistic, may have performed its soothing office in silence, but this urge to be different has escaped our notice; and it is a rare hammock which escapes our notice and use. Our idea of a well-furnished office or living room is one with a hammock slung ready for immediate use.

But the squeaking hammock in whose embrace we started this column was not a hammock at all. It was a rusty old swivel chair. In it sat N. Ray Kelley, 10 feet away from WJZ's microphone—sat and rocked, and rocking squeaked, through the scene in which Dick Trevor, freshman, bade a repeated farewell to his sweetheart on the night of Nov. 20. Paradoxically, too, this farewell on said sweetheart's porch hammock, somewhere in the residential section of Agropolis, Ind., constituted the introductory radiocast of as fine a dramatic sketch as we've ever heard over the air.

* * *

"The Campus" is the title of the series, and it may be heard over WJZ at 8:30 Thursday nights. It relates the experiences of Dick Trevor, small middle western town youngster, in adjusting himself to college life, while the home-town life pulls at his coat tails, and tweaks at his heart strings. The first installment showed us Dick ("showed" is correct; the thing was done so well that we could see it all) saying good-by to Tony the soda slinger of Agropolis, becoming ensnarled in a family rumpus incident to the hurly-burly of getaway for college night, and pining away for his lady of the hammock even before he takes the train.

The author is Wade Arnold of the NBC public relations department. Of the middle West himself, we suspect that he has partaken of most of the experiences he now assigns to Dick Trevor. At least the authentic touch is there. The Dick, Tony, reporter, mother, father, daughter and sweetheart of the first installment lived; they were not merely media for lifeless dialogue. We know them; we know people like them; and we have experienced situations like those with which they cope.

* * *

Fortunately, the series is not presented "in all seriousness"; rather from a tongue-in-cheek viewpoint. The narrator—C. L. Menser, another middle western college man—exemplifies this viewpoint with telling effect. These are incidents of the most vital importance to the characters as they play them, but in the long view merely tiny fragments of the whole mosaic. In establishing and maintaining that atmosphere, Mr. Menser is the Greek chorus over again.

The Dick Trevor is Eric Linden. Mr. Arnold played the reporter. Until late afternoon of the first installment day, he played Dick. The last moment shift was made because his voice was considered too mature for the freshman. Of such fine points is good radiocasting made.

Allen Devitt played the Tony, Jeanne Owen the mother, Wright Kramer the father, Eunice Howard the "uke"-strumming sweetheart, and Ethel Everett the daughter. All got well inside their characters; Mr. Kramer a bit too far. In future programs, very likely, he will control his tendency to force his dialogue over into the melodramatic. For this running play is not melodramatic. It is comedy of a fine sort.

* * *

Continuity writers—and commercial sponsors—who mistakenly think that punning and slapstick methods are necessary to project comedy through the microphone might well listen studiously to the adventures of Dick Trevor. Here is comedy of situation and character. The lines are such as real people would speak. There is none of the automatic give-and-take method which characterizes the outworn style, for example, of Weber and Fields. There is no trace of the broad punning which, directly ahead of the Trevor period, and from the same station, handicaps the efforts of the Landt trio with very weak "comedy." Characters, lines, situations ring true.

* * *

Hence the hammock—the squeaking hammock. Moonlight—we saw it—wrapped its mantle gently around that porch. The night breezes breathed softly among the flowers in the garden. There must have been a garden. We heard nothing about it, but we saw it. To Dick probably it was overflowing with forget-me-nots. But neither moonlight, the evening breeze, the striking of the clock at nine, go-to-bed-time, nor the flowers clothed that sentimental farewell scene with reality. The squeaking of the hammock did that. N. Ray Kelley, comfortable in his rusty swivel chair, was acting; making squeaks, yes—a common sort of operation—but highlighting the whole picture with romance. The squeak, too, rang true.

* * *

There is hope for radio drama when such a series, unballyhooed, springs full blown at us out of the night. Boiled down, the reasons for this success, it seems to us are two. Mr. Arnold knows his radio; he knows also the characters and the life of which he writes. He has watched and listened, with eyes, ears and mind full open, while countless other dramatic sketches have said their say in the studio; and in translating his knowledge of radiocasting technique into practice he has wisely chosen to write about something he knows, of his own experience, and not at second hand. And let that, we might say to some other continuity writers, and in the significant words of Henry Burbig, "be a lesson to you." L. A.

SWISS TO EXPEL FLIER

BERNE, Switz. (AP)—The Federal Council decided Nov. 28 to expel from Switzerland Giovanni Bassanesi, Italian anti-Fascist aviator, at the expiration of his four months' prison sentence. He was convicted of violating Swiss flying regulations in taking off from Swiss soil on a flight over Milan, Italy, where he dropped anti-Fascist pamphlets. The council ruled he had "abused Swiss hospitality."

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific" which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR MONDAY, DEC. 1

Vocal and Instrumental

Roxy and his Gang (WJZ—T). Forty-five minutes. 7:45.

A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; male quartet (WEAF Chain). Classical and popular review hour. 8:30.

Lewis James, tenor; Brigadiers Quartet; orchestra (WEAF—T). Grieg's "I Love Thee" by soloist; two excerpts from "Mississippi Suite" by quartet. 9:30.

Pierre Bragnon, tenor; Taylor Buckley, baritone; male quartet; orchestra (CBS—T). "Evening in Paris" period. 9:30.

"Musical Echoes" (NBC Pacific). Half hour operetta and musical comedy review. 10.

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 6:05.

Orchestral

Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Henri Verbrugghen, conductor (CBS). Half hour. 8.

Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor (WJZ—T). Carnival Overture (Glasounow); Song of the Robin Woman, Shanewis (Cadman); Serenade for Wind Instruments (R. Strauss); Jubilee, Symphonic Sketches (Chadwick). 10.

Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Classical half hour. 11.

Rudy Seiger's Symphonists (NBC Pacific). Varied concert hour. 8.

Rhythmic Music

Tom, Dick and Harry, vocal trio; Victor Young's Orchestra (WJZ—T). 9.

Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; soprano soloist; quartet (CBS—T). 10.

Vocal Ensembles

Mormon Tabernacle Choir; Edward P. Kimball, organist (WJZ—T). 6.

Pacific National Singers, mixed octet (NBC—KGO, KSL, KOA). Feature from Wagner's "Tannhauser." 9:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Amos 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago. 10. NBC Pacific. 8:30.

Robert L. Ripley, "Believe It or Not" (WEAF Chain). 7:30.

"Arabesque" (CBS—T). Desert is the scene of a story within a story. 8:30.

"Real Folks" (WJZ Chain). 9:30.

"Adventures of Sherlock Holmes" (WEAF Chain). 10.

"Empire Builders" (Great Northern—WJZ—T). History of a great railroad. 10:30.

"Nit Wit Hour" (CBS). Why be serious? 10:30.

Talks

"Air Scoops with Elmer Smith" (WEAF Chain). 7.

"Current Events" (CBS—T). H. V. Kaltenborn's own weekly period. 7.

Alexander Woolcott, "The Town Crier" (WABC). Topics and things. 7:15.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain and CBS). Interpretations of the news. 6:45. 8.

"The World Today" (WEAF—T). Weekly foreign events period by James G. McDonald. 7:15.

"How's Business?" (WEAF—T). Merle Thorpe, business magazine editor. 8.

"Fifteen Minutes in the Nation's Capital" (WEAF—T). 8:15.

Recitals

Phil Cook (WJZ—T). One man show. 7:30.

"Belgium" (NBC—KGO, KTAR). World Wanderings period. 9.

Characteristic Music

Crockett Mountaineers (CBS—T). Hill billy music by family group. 7:15.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—NBC program.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

7:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

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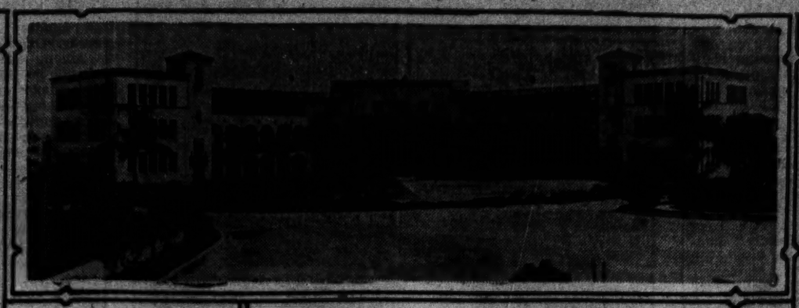

Upper Left—New Home Demonstration Building for Girls of Agricultural High School, Miami.
Center—One of the New Junior High Schools, Built in Shape of a Y to Take Advantage of Maximum Air and Sunlight.
Right—Coral Gables Elementary School, Made Up of Units Covering Entire City Block.
Lower Left—Patio of the Miami Beach High School, Used for Plays, Pageants, Etc.
Right—One of the Four Patios in the Miami Senior High School.
Inset—Charles M. Fisher, Superintendent, Public Instruction, Miami.

Miami Completing 4-Year Program to Meet Peculiar Need

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Miami, Fla.

THE unprecedented rapidity of the growth of the city, and the fact that its schools must be hosts to more visiting children than regular pupils during the winter, has given the Board of Education of Miami quite a problem to solve.

A four-year program of building, costing well over $7,000,000, is being completed. At one time as many as 40 building projects were under way simultaneously, and today Miami furnishes adequate and beautiful schools which are different in many respects from those in any other city. Less than five years ago many of the school buildings were composed largely of portable classrooms which were hastily set up to meet the rapidly growing need for new schools.

In 1925 it was found that there were 7000 more children to be cared for than in 1924. The winter of 1926 showed an increase of 8600 over 1925. The portable schoolhouses were the only answer to the problem of meeting this unusual increase. But meanwhile the board of education was buying desirable plots of land for new schools and making additions to the buildings then in use. These additions were of modern construction and in different styles of architecture from the original building, which was not built to allow for expansion. The finished results were generally far from pleasing in appearance.

As new buildings were started, the unit system was adopted, which allows for expansion. Each unit is a complete building in itself, yet each year new units may be added and eventually make up a perfect whole. But a harmonious appearance is maintained at all stages of growth. The Coral Gables Elementary School is one beautiful example of this unit system, which from its large assembly building as a nucleus, has spread over an entire city block, keeping pace with the city's growth.

The Ponce de Leon High School, one of the six senior highs, is being built on the college plan. It will consist of nine separate buildings on a campus, with athletic field, when completed. At present two units are in use.

The Mediterranean style of architecture which is so well adapted to the semitropical climate of Miami, is largely used in the new school buildings. Each one is planned, not only to admit the maximum amount of air and sunlight, but with the idea of surrounding the children with beauty as well. Charles M. Fisher, superintendent of public instruction for Dade County, is largely responsible for perpetuating this ideal, which places the schools among the beauty spots of the city.

Each school is built around a large open patio, which is apt to be a well landscaped garden containing shade trees, fountains, pools, flower beds and brilliant vines. Often classes are held out in the patios, and they also make a perfect setting for plays and pageants, the galleries which surround the patio, furnishing ample space for spectators.

The patios do not, however, take the place of auditoriums, which are also a feature of the new buildings. The Miami Senior High School which cost nearly $2,000,000, has an auditorium which is said to be one of the finest of any kind in the entire South. A feature is its drop curtain, painted by the noted American artist, Howard Hilder, a view of the city from the harbor in the year the school was completed, designed to serve as a historical document for future generations. Besides the six senior high schools Miami has 13 junior highs.

Mr. Fisher says that every state in the Union is represented in the classes of the Miami schools in winter. There are more visitors in every class than regular attendants and lessons in courtesy to strangers is a regular part of the curriculum. The largest number of visitors comes from New York State. Next come Indiana and Ohio, then Pennsylvania and Georgia, all of which states send large numbers here each winter. These children, as Mr. Fisher points out, come from well-to-do families, the kind of people who take winter vacations and give their children the best of everything. They find nothing of which to complain in Miami's school system, which upholds the high standards of the National Education Association, and furnishes the pupils with school homes of exceptional beauty.

State Reading Circle Big Factor in Education

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Topeka, Kan.

ONE of the big factors responsible for the liberalizing of education in the rural communities of Kansas is the Kansas State Reading Circle. During the past five years it has been a department of the Kansas State Teachers' Association. Its function is to supply selected books to elementary grades in district schools. During the past five years more than half a million books have been placed in the district schools of Kansas, building up library facilities where city libraries are not available to students.

There is a state law which provides that a minimum of $5 per teacher in the school be expended for the purchase of books for its library chosen from the list recommended by this department. Approximately 20,000 catalogues containing the list are distributed to teachers from which selections are made. The county superintendent, is also supplied with copies of every book on the list at the beginning of the year, so that teachers may have the privilege of inspecting them before placing their orders if they so desire.

Every year an entirely new group of books is chosen from the fields of geography, history, folk tales and physical science. These books are selected by the adoption committee composed of the state superintendent, the secretary of the Kansas State Teachers' Association, and eight county superintendents who are recommended by the state superintendent and approved by the board of directors of the teachers' association.

In addition to the elementary books suggested on the list, the committee also selects three educational books for teachers, upon which teachers may be examined when applying for certificates.

Although the reading circle is conducted primarily for the benefit of the district schools, it also supplies a great many books each year to city schools in the State. This year 1282 books have been placed in the elementary grades in Topeka. The books are priced very moderately, some of the higher priced books underselling the publisher's price. A high type of service is rendered by the department in filling all orders for books the same day that they are received and mailing them prepaid. Six employees carry on the work, two of them being college students, who are employed for part-time work.

Students are encouraged to read a minimum of five of the books procured each year, and the reading circle awards a certificate, upon which a seal is placed for each year this is done.

Working Ideals of a Teacher of Photoplay Composition

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
New York

AN EDUCATIONAL influence that has been at work during the last 10 years to bring about a higher standard of motion pictures is Mrs. Frances Taylor Patterson's class in photoplay composition at Columbia University. It is part of the extension work at this university. During this time the course, which has attracted students who are engaged in various departments of the motion picture industry as well as those who are motion picture journalists, has been stressing the distinctive artistic value of the screen and the necessity for a special screen literature.

Before opening the classes this fall, Mrs. Patterson made a trip to Hollywood. There she visited studios, studying the new mechanical phases of producing pictures that must be taken into consideration by students this year, as well as consulting with authors about her favorite subject—that of the preparation of stories for the films.

"We have still the difficult problem of convincing the producers that a story written precisely for the screen is more desirable than a script adapted from a story that has appeared in a popular magazine, or one adapted from a play," Mrs. Patterson declared in a recent interview. "The publicity value of using a favorite author's name or the name of a popular magazine seems to overshadow all else in many instances. The producers feel that hundreds of thousands, having seen the story in magazine form, will welcome it on the screen. They are extremely reluctant to buy original screen material from a known author, say nothing of one who is unknown.

Strength in Own Literature

"Yet I feel that the strength of the future motion picture lies in the development of its own literature. The screen has worn the cast-off clothing from the stage and from the novel long enough.

"The motion picture has, for some time, been called a new and independent art. To me it always has been that. It is a thing, purely, of lights and shadows. I liken it to an etching, done in silver and gray, black and white. Colors, I believe, do not belong to the motion picture. I must confess, too, that I thought that sound did not belong to this art. I have felt that if you have an artist in pantomime like Charlie Chaplin, for example, you don't need words. However, I think that if the words and sounds are subordinated—if sounds cease to be introduced just as phenomena—but are subordinated to the whole, the talking picture will be greatly improved.

"But I am looking forward to the time when we will have a new race of writers who will understand all the different, interesting ways there are of saying things by camera. To do this, they must see the value of camera angles in visualizing their story. The mechanics of taking the picture can be harnessed to the writing of screen material. It isn't necessary, of course, for writers to understand the whole system of electricity, but the mechanical and literary do interlace, and if jointly understood, the original story is enriched."

Among those who are found each year in Mrs. Patterson's classes, undergraduates are in the minority. Groups, chiefly, of mature men and women are to be seen. They come from the advertising and publicity departments of motion picture corporations, from the sales promotion department of these corporations, from the scenario department, from various fields of motion picture journalism and sometimes from a career of acting.

The essentially cultural purpose of Mrs. Patterson's course can, perhaps, be understood when it is emphasized that scarcely 50 per cent of those who come into her classes want the training so that they may write. The others want it for its educational value in connection with whatever may happen to be their work. In some instances the classes have attracted the person who is merely the enthusiastic picture-goer who wants a better understanding of the whole story that is back of picture making.

Three Fields Open

"While I do not make any reference to this course, in the beginning, as an aid to obtaining a position," Mrs. Patterson explained, "I have often been able to guide a pupil to the individual who can give him an opening. To those who are interested in the course as a preparation for such a position, I say that there are three fields which are open to them. These are continuity writing, the writing of original screen stories, and the writing of motion picture articles and reviews.

"I feel that the last mentioned is very important. It seems to me that the screen needs its own commentators today quite as much as it needs its story writers. The motion picture department of some newspapers and magazines is a rather neglected one. It is presided over, sometimes, by one whose interest in the screen is not sufficiently serious to make him do it full justice.

"After 10 years' experience in closely watching the trend of the motion picture, I feel that it deserves to be taken seriously. It is a distinct art. It is regaining a rhythm and beauty that the microphone, in its first introduction to the screen, seemed to thwart, and during the past year has, as I express it, begun to move again."

Mrs. Patterson is the author of three books on the screen. These are "Cinema Craftsmanship," "Motion Picture Continuities," and "Scenario and Screen."

The French Government has just opened in Paris the first advanced School of Business Administration. After a world survey of similar schools, it decided to model the curriculum and the organization of the staff on the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

For a Model College Curriculum

A JURY of 12 outstanding thinkers has been invited to Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla., to work out a model college curriculum, according to an announcement by Dr. Hamilton Holt, president. This jury is expected to arrive on location in January and stay until the task is done. They will thus leave the large cities and what might be termed the educational laboratories and apply themselves directly to the practical problem in hand.

Having wrestled with the curriculum which he inherited when he became president of Rollins four years ago, Dr. Holt said he had been making changes continuously, as the opportunities presented themselves, but he now felt the need of a group of unbiased, able educational thinkers to approach the problem unhurriedly. The group of 12, which is not as yet complete, will be headed by Dr. John Dewey.

"The group will remain as long as is necessary to get together on a program," Dr. Holt said, "one week, two or even longer if necessary. They will hold morning and evening round table sessions and some of the students of a group working on curriculum revision also, will be permitted to attend the discussions.

"I don't want any college presidents," Dr. Holt said with his usual directness, "and I won't be one of the group, either. College heads have either done something to improve their own curriculum, or they have not. If they have they are committed to a formula, and if they haven't they wouldn't be of much use anyway. I want these educators to consider not what the curriculum of 50 years hence should be, but what is needed today."

After these educators have decided what they consider desirable he will have his own trustees and faculty consider whether the plan is practical or not. This procedure is the same as was followed in paving the way for the League of Nations, Dr. Holt explained. Not only will mature thinking be put upon the curriculum problem, but the efforts of a group of 11 undergraduates, young men and women from the two upper years, will be called upon. The student committee is already at work on curriculum revision, and is enthusiastic about the responsibility and opportunity given them. Dr. Holt said that he does not seek a representative student nor a representative faculty opinion, but the truth as to what these specially qualified students think would be valuable, what content added and how the material should be taught.

A small fund has been put at the disposal of these students to enable them to procure whatever outside material they need in their study..

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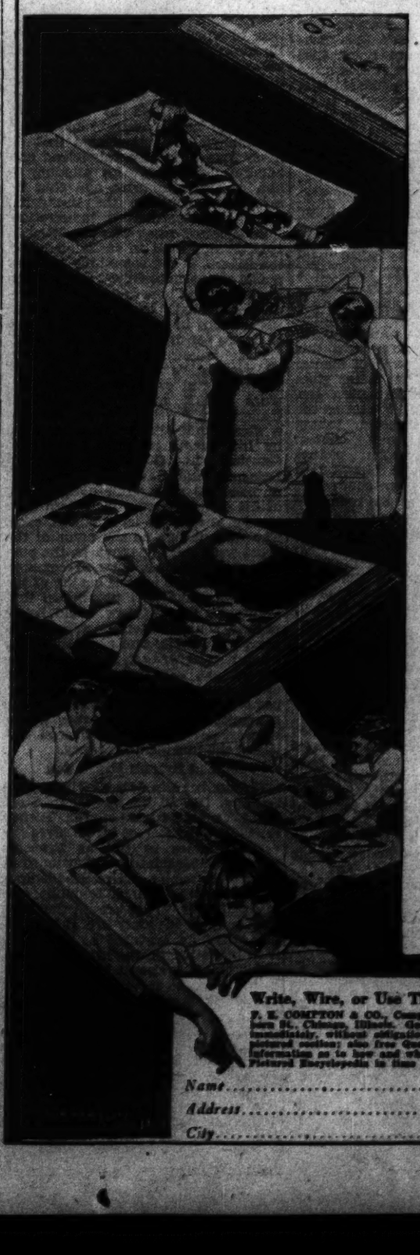

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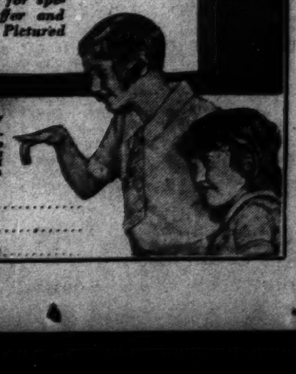

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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

The National Academy

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

FOR its annual fall exhibition the National Academy of Design this year substitutes a special exhibition of members' work. This is a departure from the academy's custom of showing non-members' pictures and sculpture along with the work of members. Sometimes the members are in the minority as to numbers. So the current show offers an unusual opportunity for the public to see without admission charge, until Dec. 21, examples of the work of the academy as a whole, as 90 per cent of the members are represented. On view are 187 paintings, 24 pieces of sculpture and 180 prints.

In order to present one example of the work of each artist it was necessary to increase the wall space by building partitions. Then some of the members assisted the exhibition committee by substituting small paintings in place of the large canvases first entered. Good nature and coöperation have prevailed in the face of a difficult task. Each member has offered his best work, and a new work when one was available, so that the walls take on freshness of interest. The prizes which normally would have been awarded at this exhibition will be distributed in the Spring Academy, which will be open as usual to non-members—so that the larger group may also share them. There will be some 18 awards in all.

* * *

In view of the transfer of all prizes to the open spring exhibition, the academy cannot be accused of selfishness. Some of the members might very well say that they belonged to an institution that considered its own interests last of all, so many activities has it for the good of what may be called conservative art. The academy has maintained free schools for art students since its organization, more than a century ago. At present the average number of students enrolled numbers more than 600. One-third are of American parentage; two-thirds are American born of European parents. Each student may select his own instructor from the corps of professional painters, sculptors and illustrators that constitute the teaching staff. Scholarships and prizes are awarded annually.

The cost of displaying the average exhibition size painting is $20, yet the academy never makes a charge for space to any exhibitor. One can well understand that the academy hopes for adequate endowment that will enable it to enlarge its activties. Particularly desirable is it that New York should have an adequate salon for art exhibitions, at least comparable with the space for American shows now available in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Chicago. The current exhibition contains the work of artists working in some 33 commonwealths of the United States and in 14 other countries, and it is felt that this represents a cross section of contemporary art, at least in its more conservative aspects.

* * *

Strictly speaking academic painting is art in the stream of tradition, and exemplifies tendencies that have been worked out by various groups of the past and have won acceptance as "schools." Modernism, roughly speaking, simply concerns various experimental tendencies that have not yet crystallized into schools. Under such a definition, Gauguin, Van Gogh and Cézanne have already been added to the stream of art tradition, because as post-impressionists they assisted in the return of painting from its impressionistic concern with light and atmosphere to the older ideal of composition based primarily on line, form and color. Long ago the impressionists' contribution of broken color took its due place in the pageant of painting.

People in every age have been disturbed by innovators and non-conformists. Why not take these experimenters more easily, learn what we can from them without straining, and remember that it is quite useless to call them names if we don't like their notions. Time is the great critic. What is sound in new movements will in due course join the tradition, as brooks find their way to the sea. The unsound things will stagnate in pools of isolation, gradually dry up and disappear.

* * *

An exhibition of such scope as the present Academy might be approached from a more general viewpoint than that of pure academism. Let us take for granted that accomplished craftsmanship went into the making of most of these pictures and sculptures, and consider them as manifestations of varying art impulses—impulses discoverable in any work of expression. These impulses for present purposes may be divided into two general classes—escape from realism and extension of realism. To us this seems a more fruitful division of artists than a cleavage between romanticists and realists, as the two schools have a tendency to overlap and blend bafflingly.

So we have in this exhibition many phases of escape from realism, in the form of pictorialization, criticism, simplification, etherealization, or abstraction. Such a painter is impelled toward this escape as much by his tendency as an artist to eliminate the non-essential as by his desire to escape from ugliness. This distinguishes him from the type of painter who seeks expression in an extension of realism, who insists on choosing ugly material to prove that his art is superior to his material. It is a characteristic of academic art that it seldom offers manifestations of this type of painting.

"Summer Night," by Jerome Myers, exemplifies pictorial escape, in an artist's interpretation of a theme that a settlement worker might view pityingly. We see a large number of women, girls and children enjoying on the moonlit greensward of a park respite from the stifling tenements. Mr. Myers shares their pleasure without intrusion of sociological headshakings. There is grace, quiet gayety and freedom from self-pity in these flowing figures as seen in the pale greenish white light of the moon, with a deeper note of green and a touch of red in the caps of two of the most prominent figures for color accent. Misery translated into mystery.

Passing from the city to the country, we meet another manifestation of ugliness in the great pile of tailings cast out on a Colorado mountainside in "Abandoned Gold Mine." Here the artist discovers for us a tapestry of color and presents to us veinings and patches of beauty on what, without his vision, would be the disfiguring garment of a noble hill. Here is escape of a revealing sort mentioned by Shakespeare in "As You Like It."

> Sweet are the uses of adversity
> Which, like a toad, ugly and venemous,
> Wears yet a precious jewel in his head . . .

Then there is the escape of unfamiliarity in far countries, as in Elmer scarcely be conscious of through fawhere he sees the countryside flooded with lambent golden light, filtering through the greens of the trees, and forming a harmony with the blue of the skies that ancient residents could scarcely be conscious of through familiar contact. Charles H. Davis makes conquest of realism in his abstract of New England landscape, "The Countryside in Autumn."

* * *

Not to belabor a theme that is offered as a tool of approach rather than a water-tight theory of æsthetics, let us pass quickly through this fruitful exhibition, with a glance here and there at a few items among the many that deserve prolonged study. Sidney Dickinson offers a full-colored, full-modeled head of Walter Jennings. In "The Tranquil Tree" Walter Griffith has built up his forms with pure flecks of paint into a jeweled ensemble. "The Storm," by Frederick J. Waugh, offers a gracious harmony of buff and blue masses in cloud and wave. "The Smugglers," by Henry B. Snell, with its horizontal movement of the scudding boat is keenly emphasized by the stolid foreground boulder and the clump of stiff poplars.

There is vigor and tenderness in Irving R. Wiles' portrait, "Charles Bittinger and His Daughter Isabel." Rose and green are the foreground notes in the woman's wrap in Carl Melchers' "The Snow," with the figure seen against the three panels made by the window frame against the lines and forms of the snow-mantled houses outside. Leon Kroll's large painting, "My Wife's Family," dominates the east wall of the Vanderbilt Gallery. This composition employs a variety of figures disposed in different planes, picnicking under the trees, beyond which stretches a pleasant landscape. All the parts are related to the horizontal central figure of the woman. Seeing her, we can look at the whole group without setting our eyes traveling all over the picture.

"The Dust" is one of T. W. Dewing's ivory-toned evocations. G. Glenn Newell paints varying textures glowingly in his "The Struggle," showing an ox team plowing on a hillside. Character is dominant in Leopold Seyffert's portrait of "Fritz Kreisler." No painter's bravuras intrude here. Everything is in big solid planes. Harry Watrous achieves a painters' painting in "Still Life," a procession of faded blues and reds in a group of old ecclesiastical stone figures.

* * *

A central place is given to Anna Hyatt Huntington's lyrical figure, "Diana," with its inspiriting pose of the goddess about to discharge an arrow upward. Finality of plane modeling is to be noticed in H. A. MacNeil's head, "Carol." These and other examples of sculpture by Herbert Adams, Daniel Chester French, Robert Aitken, Albin Polasek, Attilo Piccirilli and others might best be considered in another article if they were to be given anything like adequate reference.

The prints are in the Academy room, and include John Taylor Arms's architectural etchings, Gifford Beal's dry points of fishermen at work, Timothy Cole's skillful and sympathetic wood engravings, Kerr Eby's sonnets in lin., Albert Groll's evocations of the Arizona desert, and exemplifications of the personal style of a score of others in lithographs and etchings.

"Portrait of a Woman," Shown at the Anton Faistauer Memorial Exhibition at the "Secession," Vienna.

Three Exhibitions in Vienna

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna

AMONG the three exhibitions inaugurating the art season in Vienna—the Faistauer Memorial Exhibition in the "Secession," the Water-Color Show in the "Künstlerhaus" and the Russian exhibition at the "Hagenbund"—the Faistauer show, affording a survey of the lifework of a leading exponent of the younger Austrian school, is of outstanding interest.

The most conspicuous traits in the ambitious production of Anton Faistauer (1887-1930), who was the son of a farmer in the mountainous Province of Salzburg, are strength, boldness and massiveness. His style of painting, specifically Austrian, conservative, and what one may describe as a late offspring of Baroque, is on the whole independent of Western patterns, yet reminds one, at least in its early stage, of Manet. The piety and devotion of his saints, be they grave or serene, the graceful dignity and maternal nobleness of his women show him at his best.

His fresco style strikes one as well suited to religious subjects and has, indeed, widened the scope of that branch of art. Among his numerous portraits, those of Prince Rupprecht von Bayern, Field Marshal in the German Army during the war, of Max Reinhardt and of Richard Mayr, the singer, represented in one of his favorite rôles as Baron Ocles in Richard Strauss' opera, "Rosenkavalier," rank foremost. With regard to the still-life group, the earlier canvases may be thought to lean on Cézanne or Ribot, whereas later ones have a fascinating conception and a vivid color scheme all Faistauer's own.

The landscapes and towns, most of them characterized by that well-balanced, stately weightiness of his, set one marveling at what a pile of objects and quantity of space the artist, thanks to his masterly perspective and atmospheric recession, has contrived to squeeze into so small a patch of canvas. The seaport of Marseilles and a view of Ajaccio, Napoleon's birthplace, are good specimens to illustrate this accomplishment. On the other hand, Faistauer conjures up, in two seascapes, visions of the lagoons of Venice, which, in their delicate lightness of coloring and soft tones of moonlight glittering on the green water, pretend to have emerged from some other master's studio.

Water-Color Show

The Water-color exhibition was featured by the display of 150 paintings representing the Royal Scottish Society of Painters in Water Colors, Glasgow. Those among art habitués who had witnessed the first appearance, 40 years ago, of the "Boys of Glasgow" in the Munich Glass Palace, immediately recognized and welcomed here the technical skill, refined taste and sure feeling for delicate coloring which had caused no little sensation at that time. Even today, after ever so many evolutions, revolutions and restorations in the realm of art, one enjoys studying the production of that noble, though a trifle conservative, school. One finds here Andrew Gamley's "Fishing Village," with its delicate sheen of whitish mist; Robert Allan's Colleoni Monument, towering in the bright sunshine of Venice; James Wright's "Flemish Village," quite imposing despite its small size; Emily Paterson's gloomy and yet charmingly wistful "Dordrecht," which almost impresses one as an oil painting; James Kay's "Boulevard Montmartre," breathing Paris air; John Nicolson's mellow-shaded "Evening-Glory"; Davis West's "Whinny Moorland," evincing a wonderful understanding of lights and shades; Anne D. Muir's excellent study, "Old Woman," and many others.

Among the Austrian contributors should be mentioned Switbert Lobisser, whose well-contrasted woodcuts, continuing Albrecht Dürer's tradition, appeal through both their boldness of design and their quaint humor; Norbertine Bresslern-Roth, with new animal woodcuts, admirable again for the consummate draftsmanship; Leo Frank, for his impressionistic sketches presenting Bosnian and Nile scenery, and Jehudo Epstein, for his noted Jewish types.

The Russian Exhibition

The Russian exhibition has been rather disappointing. Still there are items which deserve attention and praise, among them Archipoff's peasant girls, gay, sprightly and well-poised in form and color; Roschdestwensky's luminous still life, and the Armenian painter Arakeljan's daintily-toned landscapes.

The Kaleidoscope

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

A NEW delight has been found for children in New York. Eva LeGallienne, in making her annual revival of "Peter Pan" at the Civic Repertory Theater, has extended the range of Peter's flight so that now he soars from the stage up to the balcony and back. At the first matinée the children in the audience shrieked with pleasure at this sight, so Miss Le Gallienne obliged with an encore. On Dec. 1 Miss LeGallienne will present "Alison's House," a new comedy by Susan Glaspell.

Screen Censorship

More thought than ever is being given in the studios, apparently, as to means of adjustment to the varying demands of censorship in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Ohio. New York is not to be ignored, either, as was discovered in handling a recent picture that had its story become so disjointed through cuts that it could not be shown. One method of adjustment, when picture and sound are on the same film, is to leave all talk that has story value out of scenes that the studio suspects may be censorable. A film made that way was shown with cuts in Massachusetts recently and without cuts in New York. It is obvious that the producers knew that these scenes would be deleted in some states, as they employ incidents that have been specifically objected to on many occasions. These scenes were made without talk, so that their removal is a simple matter. The effect is only to improve the picture for persons of taste.

"Min and Bill"

Out of a novel called "Dark Star" Frances Marion has fashioned a slice of low life in a Pacific coast fishing port, an M-G-M picture called "Min and Bill." In this sordid story of a waif's escape from an ugly environment into a respectable marriage with a rich youth, the saving element is a woman innkeeper's affection for this waif. Marie Dressler acts this woman, Min, with honesty of mental characterization. Wallace Beery gives a straightforward performance, too, as Bill. Dorothy Jordan is cast as the waif. George Hill directed, taking particular relish, apparently, in two long stretches of motion picture action of the sort once plentiful in silent films. One of them shows Min pummeling Bill all over his room and the other pictures Min and the waif taking an involuntary harbor tour in a speed boat. Both scenes are padding, designed to arouse laughter. The boat scene tends to make the picture less unpalatable, but the other one simply increases its sum total of sordidness.

"Just Imagine"

Those who like film musical comedy will find the novel backgrounds in the Fox picture, "Just Imagine," help the interest. The scene is New York City in 1980, when buildings are 300 stories high, motorcars have been banished to elevated roadways, airplanes travel in policed lanes, revues still have Swedish comedians, shrill soubrettes and synthetic jazz tunes; and some of the inhabitants hope for light wines and beer by 1981. John Garrick and Maurine Sullivan are the singing juveniles. He makes a trip to Mars in a rocket plane and discovers there a troupe of Broadway dancers.

Theater Guild Expands

The Theater Guild of New York has extended its chain of subscription cities to Milwaukee and Minneapolis. The first three attractions selected to visit these cities were "Garrick Gaieties," "The Apple Cart" and "A Month in the Country." Other cities in the Guild's chain are Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Cincinnati, Cleveland and St. Louis.

Interesting "Shorts"

Pathé has recently released a screen lesson in gliding, showing the flight of a steel model under expert piloting; and "Around the World in 80 Looks," a scenic picture. Warner Brothers have made a picture that traces the history of the development of motion pictures, called "Evolution." Educational has put together a pleasant combination of music and scenic grandeur in a film called "A Medley of Rivers." Paramount's "Camera Trails" is devoted to the mountains and coast line of California. E. C. S.

An Artist of the Second Empire

The Painter of Victorian Life: Constantin Guys. Edited by C. Geoffrey Holme. London: The Studio Ltd. New York: Budge. $15.

"HE HAS searched everywhere for the transient, fleeting beauty of actual life and for the character of . . . modernity." The words are Baudelaire's, their subject, that strange, shy genius, Constantin Guys. All his life Guys hid behind the initials "M. G." There was something almost fanatical in the extent to which he shunned publicity. He rarely signed any of his work and refused to allow Baudelaire to refer to him by name 'n the brilliant essay the famous poet wrote on his art. Those who wished to retain his friendship had to respect his desire for anonymity. It is related that he never forgave his English friend and admirer, Thackeray, for alluding to him by name in print and that he refused to continue the friendship after this unpardonable indiscretion.

Baudelaire's essay was published in 1863. It appeared in installments in the Figaro. It did something to draw public attention to Guys's work, which was appearing here and there in journals, and might be found in various small shops in Paris, priced a couple of francs per drawing. But the artist's persistent desire for obscurity caused his work to be neglected all his life. His memorial exhibition, which took place in 1895, at the Georges Petit Galleries in Paris, spread his fame to a wider circle than that represented by his friends (among them were Gautier, the Goncourts, Daumier, Delacroix and Gavarni). Yet as late as 1905, 100 years after his birth, 50 of his drawings were picked up by a London dealer for less than 5s. each. The work itself and the name of the artist were quite unknown to the purchaser at the time, but he recognized at once the high artistic quality of the drawings. Baudelaire prophesied that eventually Guys's work would be as eagerly sought after as were Debucourt's and Gavarni's at the time when he was writing, and this prophecy of his, like so many others he made on matters of art, has been completely fulfilled. Guys is generally recognized now for the rare genius he was, one of the great French artists of the nineteenth century.

Joined Byron's Expedition

He was born in 1805 at Flushing in Holland. His father was F. L. Guys, Chief Commissioner of the French Navy. The register of births gives the artist's names in full as Ernestus Adolphus Hyacinthus Constantinus Guys. His uncle, Minister-Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, was his godfather. These are all the facts known about his early life. It is probable that he traveled a good deal with his father during his early years, but nothing is known about his education or these travels. In 1824, when he was 18, in a mood of high romanticism he joined Lord Byron's expedition to Greece and was at Missolonghi when the end came. Later he enlisted in a regiment of French Dragoons and before applying for his discharge in 1830, he had attained non-commissioned rank.

Nothing whatever is known of his life during the next decade. His friend Baudelaire believed that he did not begin to draw until he was 42, in 1847. Another critic, Gustave Geffroy, asserts that he was at work as early as 1830, and alludes to drawings dated 1838. This writer states that it was in 1848 that he began his connection with the Illustrated London News. It is definitely known, however, that he was in London between 1842 and 1848, and that he taught French and drawing to the grandchildren of Thomas Girtin, the English painter. The son of one of them, Professor Barnard, is our authority for this information, and there are in his possession, (he writes in a recent issue of Artwork) a number of sketches made by Guys during these lessons, for the French tutor could not keep his hand from scribbling as he taught. One significant fact was revealed by the tutor to his pupils. His father at an advanced age married a girl of 16, he said, and the family disagreements this unequal match gave rise to drove him to seek a living in England. He was always something of a dandy and preferred the rôle of elegant idler to any other. His drawing was merely a pastime, a hobby which he had no thought of taking seriously. That he was able to get work on the Illustrated London News because of this trick of his of sketching vividly and rapidly anything and everything he saw was convenient when he was at last faced by the necessity of earning his living, but that was no reason why he should be known as a "professional." To identify himself with the artist-reporter whose contributions to the widely read journal soon attracted a good deal of attention did not suit his scheme of life at all.

Far Afield for Subjects

Innumerable aspects of Parisian life during the Second Empire and of London life in early Victorian days are reflected in these brilliant drawings by Guys. But although fashionable life and what is called "low life" particularly interested him as an artist, yet he went further afield than the two big cities for his subjects. There are many graphic records by him extant of his extensive travels in Asiatic Turkey and Persia, in Greece, Spain, Italy and northern Africa, as well as in England and France, and he followed the armies in the field throughout the Crimean War, making hundreds of drawings for the Illustrated London News.

Eventually he returned to Paris, where he sank more and more deeply into obscurity, but his busy artist's fingers were never still. No matter how needy he became—and toward the end he lacked almost everything—he went on making drawings of street and café scenes, character studies and sketches of the everyday life he saw all round him.

All this and much more is set out in the handsome volume edited by Mr. Holme. It contains 140 reproductions of Guys's works, a new translation by P. J. Konody of Baudelaire's brilliant essay, "Le Peintre de la vie moderne," and an illuminating introduction by the translator.

FRANK RUTTER

'An Object of Virtue'

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

AT THE Duchess Theater: "An Object of Virtue," adapted by Edward Percy from "Le Gendre de Poirier," by Emile Augier and Jules Sandeau. Producer, Reginald Denham. The cast:

The Duke de Monimeyran	George Curson
A Footman	Edmund Tottenham
The Marquis de Presles	Brian Aherne
A Page	Emile Florent
Monsieur Verdelet	Horace Hodges
Monsieur Poirier	C. V. France
The Marquise de Presles	Jean Forbes-Robertson
Germaine	Margaret Vines
Saloman	Oswald Dale Roberts
Cogne	Herbert Lugg
Chavassus	Wellington Briggs
The Concierge	William Pringle
Monsieur Vatel	Robert Parquharson

Edward Percy's adaptation of that established favorite, "Le Gendre de M. Poirier," a comedy which, not without reason, has delighted generations of French men and women, will, in its new English form, please a lesser number of London playgoers as well. The construction is good; the story is well and lucidly contrived and told, the dialogue neatly turned; and to all followers of drama, as an expression of human life, there is social interest in this play which pictures the growth of a new commercial class, whose power, exercised through control of money, is pitted against powers of birth and privilege, exercised by survivors of the old feudal régime.

Mr. Percy's adaptation, nevertheless, despite some good individual acting and some charming stage pictures of the crinoline period, is no more than a qualified success; principally perhaps, because the dramatic conflict and the emotions aroused thereby are somewhat too real for the wholly conventional and romantic manner in which the play is conceived, and for the marionette type of the characters who expound it. The actors, I think, felt this; and that feeling prevented a quite well balanced performance; for C. V. France, in a determined attempt to make of his man a consistent character, never got down, as a French actor would, into the part of M. Poirier, especially in the opening act. Mr. France was too dry, too morose, too logical. Charm was lacking, and so was that suave and juicy richness, which, as the dialogue broadly hints, is conveyed in the name Poirier (Pear-Tree), and ought, surely, to be shown, even though such simply amiable subservience may clash, seemingly, with the sterner and resolute Poirier of the later acts—in which, because he believes in them, Mr. French was very good indeed.

Brian Aherne, as the marquis, was alert and vivacious; yet he could not convey rank, breeding and "noblesse oblige" with the effortless sincerity which George Curzon brought to the duke. Horace Hodges was pleasing as ever, and Miss Jean Forbes-Robertson, acting with charm, did all that could be done to carry off with conviction that incredible, though stagily effective, part of Poirier's daughter, the Marquise de Presle. Altogether an enjoyable entertainment, granted that it is in some danger of falling awkwardly between the old and the new.

P. A.

Art as an Investment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

BUILDERS of office buildings and business blocks have long been striving to make their structures so attractive that they will rent easily. Attention has usually been confined to the exteriors of the buildings and then to the fittings of the various offices, as it has been considered of first economic importance to subdivide the interior space, so as to leave no waste room and thereby provide a larger number of rentable units. Great attention has also been paid to the batteries of handsome elevators that whisked one up from the very entrance, it seemed, to the particular office or shop which was to be visited. The necessity for splitting every minute and saving every second was emphasized by all sorts of labor-saving devices.

Now comes an experiment in the opposite direction. In the new Michigan Square Building at Ohio Street and Michigan Avenue, the owners have permitted the architects to sail on another tack. Messrs. Holabird and Root, who have recently completed the Board of Trade, the Daily News, and the Palmolive buildings, have here made a genuine departure from established American business practice.

A high passageway from the central entrance leads into a central court, straight on one side, and surrounded on the other with a stately hemicycle of sturdy columns. The floor level of the court, several feet below the entrance level, is reached by steps from different parts of the corridor system and by gently sloping ramps, and at the focal point of the court on the central axis of the entrance stands a handsome green bronze fountain by Carl Milles, the Swedish sculptor who is regarded by many as one of the leading modern artists of Europe. The fountain stands in a stone basin and is two stories high—that is, there is a large high bronze basin from which a second basin springs, and this is surmounted by a figure of Diana the Huntress. The water splashes out at the upper level, and falls in two curves to the floor basin, with a rushing, gurgling sound quite foreign to the majority of office buildings. Quaint little grotesque figures decorate the bronze basins, and the huntress herself has a tinge of the whimsical humor of her designer, as she balances herself above the leaping water.

The idea was doubtless suggested by the fountain figure by Milles in the courtyard of the Swedish Match Company's building in Stockholm, but this is not really a parallel situation, since that building is a sort of monument to one man, while Michigan Square, or Diana Court, as it is now called, is a regular real estate investment enterprise. There are two levels of shops around the arcade, and chairs and tables, placed at convenient intervals, invite visitors to rest and enjoy their surroundings. Anything which causes us to pause in our career and enjoy ourselves quietly for a few moments is a long step in the right direction. This innovation is already immensely popular with the public, and it is hoped that will lead to further experiements along similar lines.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY.

Stage and Film Notes

"The Blue Angel," a film made in Germany with Emil Jannings and Marlene Dietrich in the leads and Josef Von Sternberg directing, is to be shown soon in the United States.

Louise Closser Hale, Mary Brian and John Halliday have the leads in the Warner Brothers talking version of "Captain Applejack."

Erno Rapee is again musical director at the Roxy Theater in New York.

Chaplin's "City Lights" is to be shown first in Los Angeles on New Year's eve.

Cowboy songs will be heard in "Green Grow the Lilacs," the next Theater Guild production.

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

Bayreuth to Bergamo—Aug., 1897

By HERMAN KLEIN

London

IT WAS the year of the centenary of Donizetti's birth, and in mid-August there were to be gay doings to honor the memory of Bergamo's distinguished son. I had accepted an invitation to attend them, going on direct from Bayreuth immediately after the Festival, at which I had not been present for several summers. The double pilgrimage provided me with some highly interesting and even exciting experiences, due in part to my making the trip across the Alps from Bavaria to Italy by bicycle.

I had found Bayreuth very little altered; less modernized than it is today, but just as hot, sleepy, and old-worldly as it was in Wagner's lifetime. The hotels were dear, and fabulous prices were asked for villas in the suburbs; only, thanks to the "Wohnungs-Comité," lodgings were to be had at reasonable prices. The shopkeepers had nothing for sale but food, clothes and "Wagneriana." I remember a friend telling me that he tried in vain to procure a couple of songs by Brahms. The music-seller had stared at the paper on which the titles were scribbled and asked him, "Are you quite sure these are not by Wagner?" "Certainly: they are by Brahms." "Not Wagner? Well, in that case I don't think there is much chance of your getting them in Bayreuth."

Perhaps the most important happening in connection with the Bühnenfestspiel that year was the unseen—but in effect very palpable—début in the hidden orchestral pit of Siegfried Wagner as the conductor of the "Ring." It aroused some strong adverse criticism. Hans Richter had directed the opening cycle in his usual masterly manner and had been followed by Felix Mottl with two fine representations of "Parsifal." Then came the youthful, inexperienced Siegfried to try his "'prentice hand" upon the second cycle—the one I was unfortunate enough to hear. It proved in the general opinion to be the worst ever given at Bayreuth.

New Stage Effects

Otherwise the production was notable, because it was the first in which certain new mechanical stage and lighting effects were introduced that were subsequently to be imitated at Covent Garden, the Metropolitan Opera House, La Scala and other leading theaters. Into the nature of these it is not worth while to enter now, save to record that they included for the first time one vital reform—namely, the system of signaling from the stage director's box by lights, instead of by noisy bells rung to the various wings and flies. Among the musical features that can be recalled with pleasure was the first appearance here (or indeed on any stage) of the famous Dutch Wotan, Anton van Rooy, who was afterward to win for himself so high a reputation in both England and America. He was one of the few really great singers who ever came out of the Bayreuth school owing it the whole of their histrionic and declamatory art.

The "Nibelungen" casts, taken all in all, were of remarkable eminence—perhaps the strongest got together since the original opening of the Festspielhaus. Imagine, Heinrich Vogl and Rosa Sucher still able to sing and act magnificently in the first act of "Die Walküre"; Ernestine Schumann-Heink in her prime as Waltraute; the gifted English Marie Brema as Fricka; Breur and Friedrichs, great artists both, as Mime and Alberich; and finally the celebrated Swedish soprano, Ellen Gulbranson, a débutante of the previous year, whose superb Brunnhilde was to win European fame.

Such was the talent that Siegfried Wagner had sought to handle on a novice's first attempt; and happily it was too wonderful for him to be able to spoil it. Happily, too, he did not aspire to put a finger in the "Parsifal" pie, not daring there to oust for an hour the incomparable Anton Seidl, under whose inspired and inspiring guidance the Bayreuth players did their work with a freedom, a sureness and withal a delicacy of execution that could not have been surpassed. I think that that performance of "Parsifal," with Van Dyck as the heró, Perron as Amfortas, Wachter as Gurnemanz, and Von Mildenburg as Kundry, dwells in my memory as the finest rendering of the work that I ever listened to.

On to Bergamo

After a 10 days' sojourn in summer weather one is never loth to leave Bayreuth behind. On the journey by rail as far as Innsbruck I had the pleasant company of my friend Pol Plançon, the famous French basso, who had been familiarizing himself with Wagnerian declamation at the fountain-head, with a view to future seasons in America. He was also full of a production of Massenet's "Le Cid" at the Metropolitan the previous February, in which he and Jean and Edouard de Reszke had all appeared "in their original characters."

I went on my train to Bergamo, where I arrived on Aug. 16. Donizetti's birthplace was already in a state of excitement, although the festivities were not to begin till the twenty-first and to last until the middle of September. But, as I was soon to discover, interest in this centenary celebration was of a local rather than a national character. Strangely enough, even the eminent Italian musicians of the day were going to be conspicuous by their absence. Verdi was the only one who had telegraphed expressions of regret; while Piatti, the "prince of violoncellists," (himself a native of Bergamo), had retired from the organizing committee. From Bolto, Mascagni, Leoncavallo or Puccini there had been no sign.

Fortunately there were representatives of foreign nations who thought otherwise—among them Charles Malherbe, the librarian of the Paris Opéra, who published a splendid "Catalogue Bibliographique" of the French contributions to the Donizetti exhibition that was in preparation. And, by the way, he showed among other curiosities the manuscript of a transcription for two violins of a duet from "La Favorita," written by no less a person than Richard Wagner for two of his friends in Paris.

Manuscript Scores

A study of this exhibition proved extremely interesting. It contained among other things the original manuscript scores of several of Donizetti's favorite operas, that of "Lucrezia Borgia" being the most remarkable. It was written in a tolerably clear hand and with very few erasures, although begun and completed within 25 days. The only number missing was the popular brindisi, "Il segreto per esser felice," which was not added until afterward, when the critics complained that the opera needed brightening up a bit. But it was not new, though no one was aware of the fact but Donizetti himself. He quietly detached it from the score of early opera called "Il Campanello," in which the Ronconi once appeared in 1836; and, as we know (thanks not a little to Mme. Schumann-Heink, following after Trebelli and Scalchi), "Il segreto" remains the most popular solo that ever came from Donizetti's prolific pen. He wrote nearly 70 operas in a trifle over a quarter of a century, or about three in every year—a record probably without parallel.

In the commodious Bergamo opera house we witnessed the memorial performances of "La Favorita," "Lucia di Lammermoor," and "L'Elisir d'Amore." They proved, on the whole, worthy of the occasion, though to some perhaps a greater musical interest attached to the performance, at the ancient church of S. Maria Maggiore, of a requiem Mass written by Donizetti for Bellini in 1835. This we thought to be a beautiful work, but I cannot say for certain whether it has ever been published. It was conducted by Emilio Pizzi, the director of the Conservatoire, a talented Bergamascan who wrote for Adelina Patti the one-act opera, "Gabriella" in which she first appeared in Boston during her American tour of 1893. Signor Pizzi also composed for the centenary celebration an inaugural hymn, a clever and spirited work for chorus, orchestra, and military band, which neatly brought in the familiar phrase of the sextet from "Lucia."

I could not remain for the concluding fêtes of that crowded fortnight, but stayed long enough to enjoy the main features of a delightfully spontaneous and informal celebration, not the least quaint characteristic of which was the fact that it was all over and done with some 10 weeks before the actual anniversary of Donizetti's birthday. But, after all, why be particular about such things?

British Film Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Frederick Lonsdale's farce, "On Approval," is being presented by British and Dominions Film Corporation with remarkable success at the New Victoria. It may be recalled that the play relates how Mrs. Maria Wislak, a wealthy widow, decides to test the character of Richard Wemyss, a suitor, by inviting him to stay at her home in the wilds of Scotland. Other guests are the Duke of Bristol and Helen Hayle, whom he hopes to make his Duchess. Richard proves an unselfish, obliging young man, while Maria proves so exacting and selfish that she eventually loses Richard forever. It is all excellent entertainment, the type of talkie which simply transfers a play from stage to screen. Tom Walls, who directs it and also plays the Duke, does both jobs well, while Yvonne Arnaud, as Maria, plays in a manner worthy of her French origin, not being afraid to give the character the requisite amount of pepper with the salt. The other couple are safe in the hands of Edmund Breon and Winifred Shotter.

Tom Walls has had another opportunity of showing his ability in talkie directing and playing in a talkie adaptation of "Plunder," one of his most successful stage farces. Here he is supported by Ralph Lynn in a "silly ass" part. In addition to being an excellent farce, well played—Lynn and Walls being supplemented by that rich comedienne Mary Brough, and also Robertson Hare, the film is remarkable for some admirable photography. This picture was presented at a special performance at the New Victoria in honor of the delegates to the Imperial Conference.

Another excellent farce presented on this occasion was a talking adaptation of the popular naval farce, "The Middle Watch," by Ian Hay and Stephen King-Hall.

Frederic Volpe, as a pompous, peppery, but good-hearted admiral, and Henry Wenman, as Marine Ogg, a good-natured family man on sentry duty, supply most of the fun. The girls are played by Jacqueline Logan and Dodo Watts. Facilities for producing this film were given to British International Pictures by the Board of Admiralty. It is directed by Norman Walker under advice from Lieut.-Commander Donaldson, R. N.

C. F. A.

GORDON CRAIG
Whose Biography of Henry Irving Is Published by Longmans Green.

'Meistersinger' in Chicago

By FELIX BOROWSKI

Chicago

IN A presentation of Wagner's "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg," Nov. 20, the Chicago Civic Opera Company achieved one of the most admirable offerings of its existence. It was one long in arriving, for the work had been considered for production 18 years ago. Cleofonte Campanini—an ardent Wagnerian—never found himself in possession of a company whose German element was sufficiently strong to warrant an interpretation of "Die Meistersinger," but it was probably the fact that the organization, at the present moment, rejoices in one of the most remarkable aggregations of Teutonic artists that has been gathered together in America which determined its management to consummate its plans.

Much of the excellence of this performance of Wagner's masterpiece was due to its preparation by Egon Pollak, who communicated to the singers and the orchestra the inspiration with which, apparently, the music filled him. Not a phrase was left to chance nor a nuance unobserved. Nor was the direction on the stage worthy of aught but the highest praise. The difficult riot scene of the second act went without a hitch, and in that and other scenes the chorus rose exultantly to its opportunities. It should be said, too, that the new scenery was as a benediction upon the eye.

In a performance in which all the principals accomplished their work with such manifold distinction, it were an ungrateful task to push the major meed of praise in the direction of one alone. Yet it is mere justice to declare that the Hans Sachs of Mr. Nissen stood upon a superlative plane of art. This may have been due, in some measure, to the circumstance that the shoemaker's rôle was given such opportunities for vocal and histrionic display as fall in smaller degree to the other parts. Sachs, too, is the most human, the most poignant and sympathetic figure in all the rings of Wagner's works—indeed, in all dramatic song. But it requires a master singer to focus the cobbler's noble traits and Mr. Nissen, in voice and action, offered an interpretation of them that was worthy of the score itself. Eduard Habich, as Beckmesser, made a triumph in his reading of a difficult rôle, and one of the most admirable features of his work was the restraint which characterized it; for Wagner never intended that Beckmesser should be—what often the Wagnerian specialists make him—a doddering clown. Lotte Lehmann accomplished some beautiful vocalism in the music of Eva and if her characterization was somewhat overripe and sophisticated for Wagner's gentle heroine, it was not without appealing points. René Maison was a romantic Walther and Oscar Colcaire made a notable success as David. Alexander Kipnis' Pogner was sympathetically conceived and beautifully executed, as also was the portrayal of Eva's nurse by Mme. Olszewska.

For many seasons the ballet has been allowed to languish in the artistic schemes of the Chicago Civic Opera, but after a performance of Montemezzi's "L'Amore dei Tre Rè" (Nov. 22), the dancing forces of the company were given a chance to show what they could do in a presentation of De Falla's "El Amor Brujo." This composition, written 25 years ago, was not altogether a novelty to Chicago, for it was one of the ballets which Adolph Bolm and Eric DeLamarter set forth at a performance of the Allied Arts in 1925. Under the direction of Laurent Novikoff, De Falla's work was set upon the stage and mimed with so much elegance and charm, with such imaginative skill, that the management of the Chicago Civic Opera will, it is to be hoped, give its choreographic department encouragement to do more along this line. Frank St. Leger conducted the Spanish master's music with uncommon skill.

Some highly interesting music was enshrined in the program of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra (Nov. 21). Much of this appertained to vocal art and was interpreted by Heinrich Schlusnus. It comprised two of the arias sung in the second act of Gluck's "Iphigénie en Tauride" by Orestes; an Arioso by Handel, Mahler's "Tambourg'sell" and "Rheinlegendchen" and Wolf's "Der Rattenfänger," and Wotan's farewell to Brünnhilde from "Die Walküre." The German artist did admirable work in the arias, whose emotions he translated into terms of beautiful vocal tone.

Hayden Coffin's Book

Hayden Coffin's Book. London: Allston Rivers. 10s. 6d.

"THIS book is not intended to be an autobiography," writes Mr. Coffin, though it makes reference to his childhood days, to his parents, to his first appearance on an amateur stage in Portland, Me., to the experiences as a member of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, and to his first attempts to join the professional stage. All these details are interesting and modestly told, for the author readily acknowledges and generously recognizes every one who in any way helped him.

To attempt to cover the survey of all the productions to which he makes reference, all the producers, composers, and artists he tells us of would be to cover the whole range of English light opera during the last half century. For this volume is much more than an autobiography. It is a record and a history adorned with many a personal anecdote and informed with a gracious and attractive personality. Those who remember Mr. Coffin as he stepped on the stage in those young days—days that are only a tradition to the present generation—can never forget his engaging smile, his gay and gallant manner, his handsome figure and beautiful voice.

Much water has run under the Thames bridges since then. Musical comedy has changed both its tone and its character. It has gained in speed, slickness, punch and verve, but it has lost all too much of the gentler graces of melody and style which we associate with the triumphs of Hayden Coffin. But we still have an ear for that song which he made famous, the song that is identified with his name, the song which is still called for whenever Hayden Coffin appears, "Queen of My Heart"—and in this book he tells its history.

The book is packed with memories, and as I read the syncopations of the hour are displaced by the airs from "Dorothy," "The Geisha," "San Toy," "Véronique," "Tom Jones"; and I am left wondering, in this age of hustle and fox trot, how much of present-day musical comedy will last in the memory of the next generation. Hayden Coffin is more than a handsome singer with a flair for the swaggering rôles. He is an artist, and time does not dim his artistry. Who does not remember his Feste in Granville Barker's revival of "Twelfth Night"? Whether he plays a small part or a star part, he adorns it. Those who read his book will understand his popularity, for the impress of his personality is on every page. They will, at the same time, get a remarkably comprehensive picture of English light opera, its stage and its personalities, reflected in a generous yet faithful mirror. "Hayden Coffin's Book" has a foreword by the late Rt. Hon. T. P. O'Connor, a frontispiece by Sir Bernard Partridge, illustrations by John Hassall, and numerous photographs. In the author's own words, it is indeed "packed with acts and facts."

J. T. GREIN.

Stokowski to Toscanini

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

PUT the other way round, praise which one musician lately gave another should count for much. Approval of the conductor of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony which has been expressed by the conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra would, if turned in the opposite direction, start people talking. Arturo Toscanini receives commendation from Leopold Stokowski for the way he handled the Philharmonic-Symphony when on tour of Europe last summer; which signifies, what? Reverse the situation, and let Mr. Stokowski be extolled in a press announcement by Mr. Toscanini, there would follow, I believe, an artistic upheaval.

Possibly, as it is, something of the compliments of the Philadelphian conductor will bound back to him. At any rate, certain indirect repercussions are quite likely to reach his hearing. For my part, I would dispute one point; an insistent one, because within everybody's notice, and yet perhaps an irrelevant one, because pertaining more to eye than to ear. Mr. Stokowski observes with regard to Mr. Toscanini's management of the baton, that notwithstanding its unconventionality, it makes clear the beat, not only in the whole stroke but in the fractions. To him, this nicety of hand, indicating quarter-beat, half-beat and three-quarter-beat, accounts for the precision of the orchestra's playing.

Thus to paraphrase Mr. Stokowski as I understand him, rather than to quote him as he literally spoke, I will merely remark that I have always regarded Toscanini as free in intention as well as unacademic in motion, with his hands; and I have considered this freedom as extending not only to the single beat but to the whole measure, and in his directing his wind-instrument players even to a succession of measures. That much liberty of expression I have fancied he allowed his men; conceding their right, so far, to be artists on their own account.

Controversy, however, aside, I wish Mr. Toscanini could hear Mr. Stokowski in Europe under conditions similar to those under which Mr. Stokowski heard him. Then might he remember and congratulate.

Laudative comment today on Toscanini, by whomsoever made, strikes me as belated. Appreciation of him expressed 20 years ago, at the time of his directing performances of the Metropolitan Opera Company, stood more in order. What was said about him then by other men in the profession of conducting, I do not know; but favorable remark from critics who reviewed his presentations at the Metropolitan Opera House was, happy to recall, rather general. At that time, we could not see Mr. Toscanini in action as we can at present. His peculiar mode of manipulating the baton only became evident on his becoming a symphony conductor and appearing on a platform, as at Carnegie Hall. His beat, no escape, is matter for controversy. There are persons who maintain with a good deal of persistence that his interpretations cannot be altogether right, because that round-and-round swing of the right arm is, from the technical viewpoint, wrong. Again, there are apologists; eminent among them, Mr Stokowski. The news-bringers in the case, I am fairly constrained to believe, are the fault-finders rather than the glorifiers. For the sake of relief, must we not, anyway, bring our delight and satisfaction in a musical master of whatever sort, now and then, to a pause?

Strauss in Paris

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

RICHARD STRAUSS gave a magnificent concert of his works at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées, which obtained a considerable success. The program comprised three of his most famous symphonic poems, "Don Juan," "Thus spake Zarathustra" and "Tod und Verklärung." It also contained a work for piano and orchestra called "Burlesques" and through a delicate attention toward his hosts, the very amusing and very fine orchestration of the "Suite" of Couperin.

This concert, given with the assistance of the Straram Orchestra, dispersed many misunderstandings. First of all, it will no longer be a question of the legend of a brutal, arrogant Strauss dreaming of crushing the light, undisciplined French beneath the rude German boot. It is impossible to continue to credit this formula since seeing this amiable man pouring forth to all the artists the most delicate compliments and the most sympathetic attentions. The quality of the Straram Orchestra amazed him. Richard Strauss did not hesitate to declare that it was the first time that in the course of his long career, he had an orchestra to conduct that had all the discipline, cohesion and precision of a German orchestra at the same time as all the rare individual qualities of the French instrumentalists.

This concerto also taught us another thing. Seeing Richard Strauss conduct his works, one realized that many conductors had conceived a false idea of them and have given us an inaccurate interpretation. One expected to see in the author of "Electra" a violent artist, concerned solely with contrasts and romantic gestures. One must admit, indeed, that in the finest works of Richard Strauss, what we admire is obviously not the supreme distinction of the inspiration. Let us have the courage to say that the melodic themes are in general ordinary enough. That which impresses us is their workmanship, and especially their dazzling orchestral vesture.

Richard Strauss has discovered the formula of a real poetry of sound, a fairy-tale of timbre. Certain of his subjects, like "Electra" for example, contained a certain roughness. But it was a mistake to try to extend this element of desperate vigor to his whole aesthetic. Everyone was forced to perceive this on seeing the composer of "Don Juan" conduct his works with a characteristic discretion, moderation and sobriety of gesture and particularly a simplicity of nuance. He is not the one to stamp on the platform with his heels, to twist himself, and to use the stick like a riding-whip. Scarcely utilizing his left arm, he uses only the right forearm to give his indications of tempo in the least theatrical way in the world.

"Zarathustra" is generally presented to us with a great profusion of exterior picturesqueness, with dazzling orchestral effects. The author composed this work in quite a different way. He gives it a serenity, a transparence, a sort of contemplative nobility that are extremely interesting. Thus the rather disconcerting entry of the little German valse is much better explained than in the too Olympic performances.

Neither did we find in "Tod und Verklärung" that easy grandiloquence which has so often been abused. Everything here is sincerity and emotion without arrogance. And one realizes that Richard Strauss has been a victim, like Beethoven, of the collaboration of literature. Too much literature has been put into his symphonic poems, which have, primarily, a musical and especially an orchestral interest. That is the lesson one must learn from the visit of the composer of "Rosenkavalier." This lesson deserves to be stressed.

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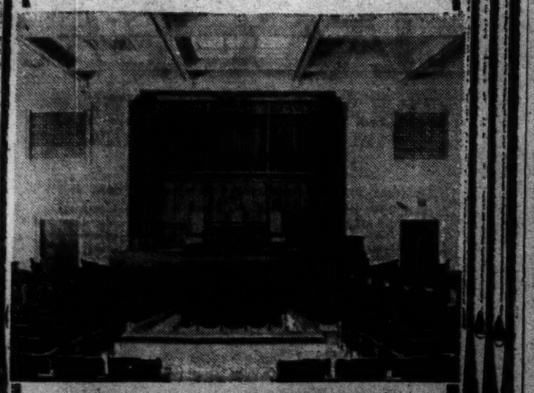

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Home Building Equipment Gardening

Do You Want to Be Sure That Your House Will Not Go Out of Style?

By MARC N. GOODNOW
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Los Angeles, Calif.

WITH style influencing practically every commodity that has to do with creature comfort, the home builder may well ask: "What of the trend in home architecture, planning and furnishing? Will my house, like some other articles of common use, be out-of-date before it is paid for?"

Our rapidly changing world has undoubtedly unsettled the thinking of many home builders, as evidenced by the results of their efforts in straining to achieve what they are pleased to call "the latest style house." With only a little thought on the matter, however, it should be apparent that such a thing as a house does not lend itself satisfactorily to the "style impulse." Styles change rapidly; houses cannot be altered every whipstitch. The satisfaction derived from being in style today may turn to dissatisfaction and regret within a few years, when another style is in vogue. Besides, the old-fashioned house is difficult to sell, should the necessity arise.

Enough stylistic design in domestic architecture has been done during the past five years to convince any thoughtful person that the continuing blessings are not those bordering on the freakish or outlandish, but on the conservative, well-founded, appropriate fundamentals that accord with human nature and desires.

Constant Values

This does not mean that homes should have no style. They should—of the right kind; historic or period style rather than that of the passing moment. Indeed, the correctly styled house is always in vogue, and has a constant value, just like a Corot or a Rembrandt painting. Frequently it is the style of the house that gives it both a permanence and a character which it would not otherwise have. Regarded from this standpoint, the element of style is therefore worth practically any reasonable cost that may be involved. In a sense it brings insurance and protection to the worth of the house, to say nothing of added satisfaction and pride to the owner.

The fear, however, of being called a copyist or plagiarist has led certain home builders to strive for original or novel effects which, frankly, have no precedent in domestic architecture in the United States or any other country. The bizarre grouping of unrelated details; the unbalanced, disproportionate masses, together with an evident lack of fitness either to surroundings or to the lives of the occupants, have done more than merely defy the canons of good taste. They have all too frequently exerted an untoward influence upon entire neighborhoods, affecting real estate values and tearing down cultural and æsthetic standards that have required much time and patience to erect.

The argument for style or character in the house, then, is not altogether a specious one. It is based upon actual fact, upon definite standards and values which anyone making an investment the size of that required for a home should be seriously concerned about. Its importance is such that it deserves a thorough study if the elements of attractiveness, longevity and value are to be incorporated in the house, as they should be.

Decorative and Structural

The thing called "style" is, in reality, a composite, or rather the result or effect of characteristic modes of design prevalent at certain periods or places, and representing expressions of current taste as well as economic and social conditions. At the same time "style" may be called an architectural expression of decorative and structural qualities of materials. While the materials may be common to many countries, the manner in which they are molded into buildings, and the taste which governs their selection, are usually representative of the soil and other conditions from which they spring.

Matlack Price says that "it would seem that the house, from the point of view of style, is best considered in the light of an architectural background or setting for the people who are to occupy it." Thus there is or should be a harmonious relationship between the appearance of the house and those who enjoy its shelter, and, for that reason, it becomes an intimate expression or revelation of human character, condition and outlook. By the mastery of proportion, scale, color, texture, rhythm, the skilled architect is able to express certain definite characteristics such as dignity, picturesqueness, simplicity, hospitality, hominess, and the like.

English and Spanish houses are constantly remarked for their veracity in reflecting the domestic lives of their occupants. The manners and customs of these people have, through many generations, grown into their dwellings, with the result that they have become unique and distinctive.

Essentials in determining an architectural style may be summarized in the following divisions:

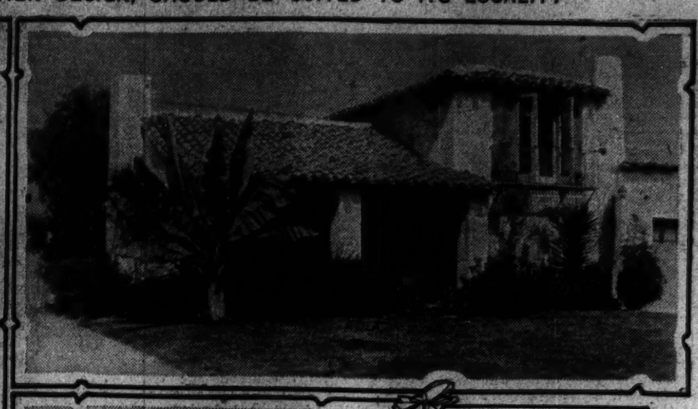
1. The nature of the occupants; manner of living or of entertaining; social habits, and degree of wealth.
2. Topographical setting; surroundings; contours; neighborhood, or architectural prototypes.
3. Local building materials.

Until recent years, the architectural character of neighborhoods or sections of the country have often, sometimes altogether, influenced the homes we built. In this day, however, a demand for greater variety in architectural style is predominant, with the result that it is no longer considered a duty to repeat in the new house the style of other near-by houses. Much more latitude prevails and, undoubtedly, our better houses more nearly reflect the individual differences between families than in those days when all dwellings were so much alike.

Through variations which the skilled architect is able to bring to the process of building design, it is possible to adapt different types of architectural style to any neighborhood without destroying æsthetic values. It is certainly more pleasing to the eye than long rows of houses which reflect the same details, the same general atmosphere and a certain monotone that grows dull and uninteresting.

What this style should be, and how executed, remains, of necessity, with the home builder and the architect. Generally speaking, it should be largely a matter of taste, founded upon the needs of the family and the character of surrounding conditions and materials. We can be sure, at least, as one architectural writer points out, that "no local style is so mean or so devoid of possibilities that architectural ingenuity may not develop a thoroughly satisfactory rendering in which that style is the main theme."

A HOUSE, WHETHER OF ENGLISH, SPANISH OR OTHER DESIGN, SHOULD BE SUITED TO ITS LOCALITY



Mott Studios

Three Houses Showing How Sound Style Fundamentals Have Been Adapted to California Climate, Tradition and Needs.

Upper Left—English Cottage Type. The Garden Wall Gives the Effect of a Patio—a Familiar California Spanish Feature. The Carved Wooden Grille Still Further Relates It to Its California Surroundings. Lincoln Mortgage Company, Designers and Builders.

Upper Right—A Two-Story Spanish House, Adapted to Present-Day Needs. It Shows That Veracity in Style Is More Distinctive and Lasting Than Bizarre Modifications. (Lincoln Mortgage Company.)

Lower—Pierpont and Walter Davis, Architects. This House Combines French and Norman Strains but Is in Entire Keeping With Spacious California Surroundings and a Western Viewpoint.

Gifts for the Gardener

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FOR the enthusiastic gardener, there is no such thing as a closed season on gardens. Even when the frost is two feet below the ground and the snow two feet above it, there lurks in the corners of his consciousness the assurance that his crocus will eventually bloom, and that, after the biting, freezing cold of winter, he can again shovel dirt instead of snow. And all the while he knows that his favorite plants must have a period of dormancy, even of freezing, in order that they may put forth their fullest measure of bloom when blossom time comes again.

No sooner does the first of the year come around than the urge to peruse the spring seed catalogs takes complete possession of him, and he plans his garden on paper a dozen times between January first and the day he finally breaks ground for the first seeds or plants. So if there are any ardent gardeners among your friends or family, why not anticipate their January mood and surprise them with gifts that will bring joy to their hearts and ultimate beauty to their surroundings?

The thoughtfulness accompanying the garden gift will be a most welcome surprise—the more appreciated because it is unusual. One of the most charming gifts it was ever my pleasure to receive was an order for a dozen hybrid tea rose plants. All winter long I cherished the order, and planned and replanned where I would place each individual rose. When planting time came, the roses came with it, from the nursery with which the order had been placed.

Shrubs or Even Tools

One need not confine himself to perennials when ordering plants for gifts. A specimen shrub, like the flowering almond or the downy-leaved arrowwood, or a specimen tree for which the gardener has expressed a longing, are equally acceptable. One caution is necessary, though, as a prelude to placing orders for trees and shrubs—and that is, to make sure that the prospective recipient of the gift has just the right place to put them.

Plants, however, do not constitute the sole province of the giver. For he may get into the realm of garden literature, or perhaps consider some garden tools for gifts. Gifts in the line of garden equipment may be large or small, inexpensive or as high priced as one wishes. But to the race of gardeners, anything that will help with the art of gardening is received with open arms. A ball of raffia for tying up plants or a brand new cultivator will be met with equal enthusiasm. Raffia, by the way, has several advantages over string when it comes to tying up plants, for it is both tough and nonshrinking.

For working in and about the garden and yard there are a host of things which make the work more agreeable. For the Lady of the Flowers there is the kneeling pad, of resilient rubber; rose shears, nickel-plated miniature pruning shears which are excellent for trimming rose bushes or for cutting flowers for house decoration. For the man enthusiast there are dibbers for planting, trowels for transplanting, lawn edge trimmers, pruning shears, pruning poles and pruning saws, plant supports (both metal and bamboo), dust guns and sprayers, spades, rakes and hoes.

Equipped Basket

A charming gift is a "garden basket"—an ordinary market basket, if you like, or one of tougher make, of reed, either shellacked or painted green. This may contain a few simple garden tools and equipment—perhaps a trowel or two of different sizes, pruning shears or rose shears, kneeling pad, scissors, raffia, a few plant markers, either wooden or aluminum, and a pencil for marking. It might also contain a pair of cotton gloves to wear while working among plants, or a small notebook.

Garden notes are good things to have, and an excellent gift for a gardener is a notebook, preferably loose-leaf, which he may use for a garden diary. It might be divided under appropriate headings as "dates of planting," "the flower border," "the lawn—seeding and care," "notes on pruning," "planting combinations," etc., to meet the interests and requirements of the individual.

To complete the possibilities of gifts for the gardener are garden books or subscriptions to the various garden periodicals. In choosing books, as in choosing plants, again it is wise to know beforehand the special interests of the recipient, and to make selections accordingly. There are special books on trees in summer and trees in winter; there are books on shrubs; on flowers, both annuals and perennials; books on vines, on rock gardens, on landscape gardening in general, on garden design and on plant propagation.

R. ALICE DROUGHT.

Young and Confident

Fashions change not only in clothes and furniture but also in gardens, and this winter small plants have become the fashionable thing for indoors. A few seasons ago the rubber plant had to be old enough and large enough to fill a corner of the living room and the palm tall enough to suggest the jungle. Today the little Australian rubber plant, only five or six inches tall, the baby century plant (so tiny that the uninitiated never imagines a century plant could be so young and has to ask the florist "what is it?"), the young sansevieria pushing up its thick sword-shaped leaves with their pale-colored markings and the young spray of English ivy just rooted in a tiny pot—these four hothouse debutants, in fascinating Italian pottery containers, greet one from the desk, the mantel piece, the breakfast nook and the casement windows.

The immaturity and confiding air of the youthful plants appeal to the imagination. What will the little Australian rubber plant look like when grown up, can the baby century plant possibly live to be 100 years old, will the little ivy spray ever trail? And in order to help them grow up we love them and tenderly care for them.

L. S. M.

The brachycomes, or Swan River daisies, have dainty pink, mauve or lilac flowers, borne profusely. Useful for tall edging.

Three Gardens of Inner Asia

GARDENS in the wilderness! One such garden the writer made in Quetta, Beluchistan, at an elevation of 5500 feet, where day and night temperatures differ widely. The snows of Asia which melted by day sometimes froze by night and sheathed the daffodils in ice; yet next day, when the ice melted, flowers and plants emerged unharmed.

It would be difficult to find a more unpromising terrain on which to construct a garden than the highland one just referred to. The soil was more stone than soil. Snow and rain fell in winter, but there was no precipitation between April and December. When one is dependent on irrigation water, almost every drop is watched and conserved. Men carrying long-handled spades patrol the irrigation channels to see that no trickle goes in any unauthorized direction. The plot, or "compound" as it is called in India, in which the writer's house was in course of construction had an irrigation channel crossing it. This being a stream which always contained water, bordering it grew a row of willows, while dotted about were four mulberry trees, a couple of medlars and an old grape vine close to the house. On either side of the stream the ground had been cultivated under lucerne and had dug soil a spade deep.

The rest was as hard as a road.

A Soil Among Rocks

A commencement was made on this unpropitious soil in the winter, work being confined at first to the small area of old lucerne plots on the house side of the stream. Roses were ordered from Scotland and France, a small pergola was made of willow, and grapevines were planted along it. English peach and apricot were budded on native stock and other plants were given by friends. The soil for all choice plants was put through a sieve to get rid of stones.

Native peach, which grows rapidly, was put in. Almond, Kandahari willow, of which the bark is bright red in winter, acacia and Persian rose, from which attar of roses is made, were planted round the fence.

All water for gardens and crops in the Quetta Valley, with the exception of the Lora River and one or two streams, is "karez" water, that is, water obtained by sinking a chain of wells starting close to the hills and connected by a subterranean passage, the chain being continued out into the plain until the water is sufficiently near the surface to flow into an open channel.

The water for my garden was "karez." The stream that ran through the garden was all sold annually to "zemindars" (landowners) on the lower side of the town, more than three miles away. An hour and a half's flow of rather scanty water per week is not much, but it had to suffice, and even in the first summer we had flowers.

A Gem Among Gardens

It was found that breaking up the soil with a small native tool, before irrigation, though it took up a good deal of time, was time well spent. Otherwise the soil being clay, baked hard by the sunshine, did not accept the water, which ran over it without penetrating for some part of the precious hour.

Four years passed, each seeing more of the compound come under cultivation. The far side of the stream was now under "berseem" — Egyptian clover—an excellent feed, green or dried, for horses. The vines were crowded on their pergola (so much had they increased that it was found necessary to construct a much larger T-shaped pergola and transplant to it). They were bearing green, purple, kismis (small seedless variety) and variegated grapes. The old grapevine found in the compound and trained to the veranda roof was now bearing over 100 bunches in the season, long luscious muscatels hanging in great clusters.

So the work continued until spring three years later saw it a gem among gardens. The prevailing hue was blue: lavender, blue and many other colored sweet peas in masses bordered the drive. In front and behind them grew roses, giant phlox, flax and iris. Grass, gathered laboriously from roadside and culvert and dibbled in, grown to a thick carpet, made a groundwork of sun-checkered green. Peach and apricot, nectarine and plum, apple, fig and pear, raspberry and strawberry, quince and mulberry all flourished. Wallflower and violet perfumed the air, early tulip, daffodil and pheasant-eye gladdened the sight.

Other gardens in the wilderness the writer has known were in the green land of Burma where the wilderness is a garden in itself full of flowering trees, lush grass and gigantic ferns. Here there is never lack of water for that country gets both the northeast and southwest monsoon.

A garden that memory recalls at Maymyo in the Shan States had a round bed of cosmos, great plants with thick stems seven to eight feet high, a mass of large golden blooms. High on the porch of the house grew Gloire de Dijon and yellow Maréchal Niel, the edges of their petals flushed with rose. Wonderful blue orchids grew on a tree, as well as the sweet-scented honey orchid and several other kinds.

In Keng Tung

A march of 30 stages east by south from Maymyo over mountainous country brings one to Keng Tung, an old walled city, capital of Keng Tung State. Here is a large plain 15 miles long by from three to five miles wide—a rice-growing swamp in the rainy season—surrounded by hills, towering to over 7000 feet, luxuriantly covered with forest and vegetation. On the far side of the valley rises a mountain near whose summit grow rhododendron trees, oak, ash, pine, horse-chestnut and laburnum, and a number of flowering trees which are a feature of the hills. All the year round some or other are in bloom, perhaps the most common being the tree azales which bears a wonderful flourish of large blossoms, creamy in color blotched with pink and brown, and scented like the carnation.

A remarkable sight they present along the road from Keng Tung to Fort Stedman, about 200 miles west, nestling among trees beside a reed-covered lake in which hundreds of duck and other water fowl shelter.

At Fort Stedman exiled Englishmen had made their gardens; alamanda, oleander, eucharist, amaryllis and huge white lilies, roses and jasmin bloomed under bamboo, cottontree, Indian fig and banyan.

One more garden in Lower Burma must be recalled. It is the "Willow Pattern" in Rangoon. It is modeled exactly on the well-known willow pattern plate service and is situated near the lakes whose banks are gardens, and almost under the shadow of the famous Shwe Dagon Pagoda, covered with gold-leaf and standing high above the city. B. T.

The Chincherinchee Is a Resident of Cape Province, South Africa. Flowering From September to March, It Is a Great Favorite for the Holiday Season. These Flowers Are White, but There Is Also a Small Yellow Variety.

Wiring for Labor-Saving Devices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New York

IT WAS not long ago that the wiring in a house was planned only for lighting. Any of the then new table and other appliances which were acquired were necessarily attached to the lighting fixtures, or temporarily displaced a lamp connection. That did not make a great deal of difference for a while, but it was rather awkward if there happened to be but one outlet in a room.

It makes a great deal of difference, now, however, for the American demands everything that the manufacturers put out in time- and labor-saving electrical equipment, from the little immersion heater which quickly makes the water right for shaving, to the big cook stove, refrigerator and washing machine.

Every year sees some new idea that appeals to the householder and it stands to reason that the average lighting wiring, even in these days, will not take care of all the extras.

There needs to be an outlet in every room for the vacuum cleaner, placed so that, while not conspicuous, the cleaner can be attached and used easily in any part of the room. With so many radios operating from the lighting circuit and used at all times, there should be a special outlet for that connection, so that it need never be disturbed for any other need.

Most electric stoves of any size need a special type of wiring to take care of the extra demand for current and practically all modern houses are now being wired for this purpose, whether it is planned to use such a range immediately or not. Then it is simply a matter of buying the range and plugging in to the already prepared line.

Electric refrigerators, which operate by motor, can be used from the regular lighting circuit, since they consume a comparatively small amount of current, but they should have their own outlets of course, so that there need never be any interruption in service.

The laundry needs must have an outlet for the electric washing machine and another one for the ironer, or for the hand iron, and if some ironing is done in the kitchen or in the sewing room, then an extra outlet in the wall at a convenient height will help out many times. Sometimes this outlet carries a little red reminder light, but with so many irons now having automatic control this has ceased to be a necessity.

There are certain kinds of delicious foods that in the cooking process have a very penetrating odor, and that objection sometimes keeps the fastidious housewife from serving them. That is where any one of the several types of kitchen ventilators comes into its greatest use. They are built on the general idea of a regular electric fan, but are set into the window frame or outside door and carry off all odors and steam, as well as give cooling ventilation in the summer. The newest types for home ventilation have regular box frames, with cover, for protection in all sorts of weather, so that when not needed they may be completely closed, the simple closing mechanism operating from the inside. They are not unsightly and can be operated from the regular switch plate in the kitchen. They can be installed at any time of course, but it is much simpler when you are building, to include all these things, and it will probably be advisable to look into all the latest developments in electrical equipment before the wiring actually goes in.

C. B. W.

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

Rare American Blown Glass Exhibited

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York

EVEN though it were one's first sight of early American blown glass, the graceful forms and sharp brilliancy, the soft tones or the strong shades of the present exhibit at the Art Center must give pleasure to any visitor. Most of it is clear, very thin, simply shaped, softly molded, if at all, in geometric patterns that seem distantly derived from those seen in the cut glass of the same era—about a century and a half ago.

Some is colored with blue, green, or purple, from slight tints to rich, as in blues from turquoise to cobalt. The forms are nearly all of utility, such as creamers, tumblers, pitchers, sugar bowls, deep plates, shallow bowls, perfume bottles, open salts. Engraving ornaments the more elaborate pieces in untinted metal, though glistening color or the sparkle of gently depressed designs in clear specimens hold for us the greater charm.

To these attractions is added the constant consciousness of the craftsman's touch, for we notice frequent slight dissymmetry in the tumbler that tips a bit, the dish with a wave in its rim, the open salt that has an uneven edge. While the glass was still hot, flexible and free to the blower's touch, he left it so.

Nearly All Shapes Are Shown

The collection, which will be on exhibition through Dec. 6 at 65 East Fifty-sixth Street, includes examples that cover nearly every form in which American blown glass is found. In addition, a few pieces of pressed product, dated a little later, serve as contrasts to the more fragile majority.

Clearly, the purpose has been to bring together only such specimens as would be representative, rather than to accumulate pairs, dozens, or graduated sizes of like shapes. This adds still further distinction to the nearly 300 numbers, that have among them examples not known to exist elsewhere and others of only slightly less rarity.

As the admirable catalogue by Miss Helen A. McKearin makes clear, even at the beginning of the great war all these would have been promptly and positively credited to one of the two sources then known. Now those names, "Stiegel" and "South Jersey," have become the designators of types, for later research has proved that other makers and districts produced similar or identical designs and substance.

Maker's Name Usually in Doubt

Nearly everybody who cares at all for old glass that they may have, wishes to know where and when it was made. They are likely to be satisfied to accept opinion of anyone who will assure them quite precisely on these points. When hearing such statements expressed it may be well to remember the following quotation of Miss McKearin in the catalogue of the present exhibition. Her father, George S. McKearin, is one of the leading authorities on early American glass. He wrote several years ago as follows:

"In the field of American glass many of the finest specimens, bearing every indication of eighteenth-century production, were blown during the early and mid-nineteenth century period, in relatively obscure factories scattered throughout the New England states, New York and Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Maryland, and part of what was then Virginia but is now West Virginia. In the choicest collections, those privately owned and those in our museums, many of the best specimens of early American glass, referred to as "Stiegel" or "Wistarburg," were actually produced in that much later period. Nor does this fact detract one jot or tittle from their interest or their beauty of form, color or design; neither does it lessen their rarity."

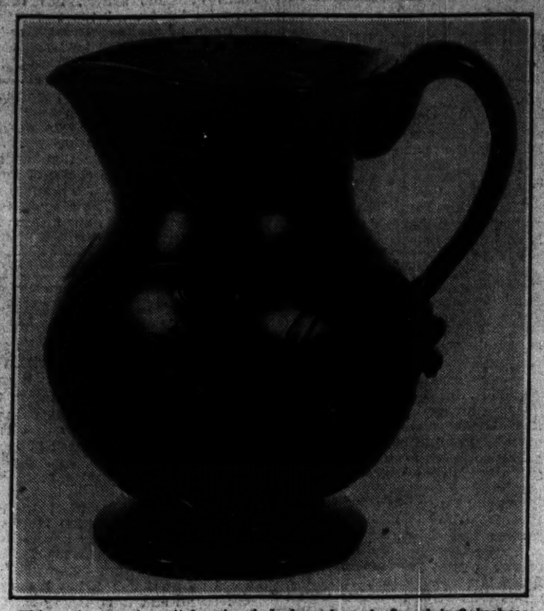
It was through the activities of Leslie Buswell that all these rare things were brought together during the 10 years following 1914. It is known, however, as the John Hays Hammond Jr. collection for it has been in his possession for several years, until a few months ago when it was bought by the present exhibitor, Mrs. William Greig Walker.

The tall chalice, Number 45, is an especially elaborate piece of work strongly suggesting the European forms of the late eighteenth century. In all probability it was the work of German workmen already skilled in the craft before coming to America.

The large water pitcher in dark amber color is as noticeable for its bulk as the chalice is for its delicacy. Decoration of a second layer of the same color overlaid on the body of the piece is a particular feature of glass of the South Jersey type. Here the design is called lily-pad pattern, although it strongly suggests the conventionalized wave-crest ornament of Grecian art.

Several sugar bowls offer an interesting variety of forms and colors. Number 111 is of the plainest contour in a deep purple-blue. Number 114, while little less plain, has an expanded pattern of diamond shape in sapphire blue. Still finer in this group is 159, in deep blue with purple tones. This has unusual features of interest to the expert, its foot being formed from the body of the bowl rather than separately. Most important of these bowls is Number 186, illustrated here. This is brilliant, clear, flint glass, patterned with ribbing and diamonds and conventionalized sunbursts. Its glistening beauty and graceful lines would give it high standing quite aside from its rarity by a collector's standards.

Numerous creamers in slightly varying shapes and mostly in light blues and greens form another division of special attraction. Jugs, mugs, and tumblers carry most of the engraved or etched designs. Some of these carry strong evidence that points to William Henry Stiegel as their maker.



This unique water pitcher is of dark amber glass and is 9 inches high, with its so-called lily-pad decoration of superimposed glass. This was probably made in New Hampshire, at Keene or Stoddard

Photos by Courtesy Mrs. William Greig Walker

A sugar bowl of clear, blown, molded glass, one of the finest known examples of this type. Noticeable features are the cover with its high, hollow dome and the molded, elevated foot

Perhaps You Have Some

The author of the new book "Cambridge Glass" states that she will be pleased to hear from anyone who has ware that was certainly made at the works of the New England Glass Company.

From the start of her study of the subject she was helped greatly by the families of those who were connected with the works in one way or another, getting most of her illustration material from them. Much more knowledge of the appearance of different products is necessary before any detailed basis of identification can become known. Examination of the greatest possible number of authentic Cambridge pieces should lead to such certainty concerning its appearances that collectors might become able to recognize it whenever found.

Anyone who has authentic articles from this old plant may be able to assist in a matter that is of much interest to a large group of collectors. The author's address is, Mrs. Lura W. Watkins, care of Marshall Jones Company, Boston, Mass.

This modernist construction of dining table uses only pieces of wood, one for the top and one to support one end, the other end being attached to the wall of the room

Photos by Courtesy Curtis Moffatt, London

This table is made entirely of slate and metal, a contrast to its companion illustrated here, in which no metal at all is used

Unusual in Contour and Fabrics

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

SO COMPLETE is the break-away from tradition in modern furnishing taste that the formerly accepted standards in materials, such as wood, metal, and textiles, have been almost entirely overthrown. For instance, the latest dining table thought out by the young designer, J. Duncan Miller, has a top of slate with legs formed of square chromium plated tubes. The dark polished surface, with rounded edges to prevent chipping, forms a wonderful background for white or colored glass.

Chairs of chromium plated steel tubing are the natural accompaniment to such a table, and these are being imported from Germany at quite a moderate price. Indeed, adventurous young couples with up-to-date ideas find that ultra-modern designs are now being produced in quantities, as well as in the special, one-of-a-kind types to which they formerly belonged exclusively. A small home can therefore be fitted out on these lines quite inexpensively.

Making Small Rooms Seem Larger

II.—*Appearances That Suggest Space*

WHILE much can be done for nearly every small room in the way of increasing its actual floor space, sometimes even satisfaction comes from giving an appearance of being larger than it actually is—a simulated spaciousness.

Imagine two rooms of exactly the same size, 11x13 feet. One of these is believed by everyone who sees it to be several feet larger than the other, its ivory walls and dark waxed floor giving it an air of delightful area compared to the small, cramped look of the other room with its brown walls and unsuitable rug.

Wall Treatment of Major Importance

Proper treatment of walls is of great importance, and will be discussed first. Since a well-lighted room always seems larger than a dark one, walls tinted or painted in suitable light tones produce an illusion of greater size. Among the desirable colors for this purpose, reflecting the light well, are deep cream, ivory, tan, yellow, gold, and Nile green, the last a warm shade of light green. These all tend to make any room look larger and more open.

Certain wall papers also will give this effect. Those which are very helpful have small and not too heavy patterns. These should have either an open background in a lighter color or shadowy lines behind the pattern. The effect desired is to suggest space behind the pattern—that is, behind the actual wall. Desirable for this use are also the pictorial papers in subdued colors, with perspective in the drawing, sometimes showing distant meadows or a remote horizon line. In some of these the illusion of space is remarkable.

Wall papers with close, all-over patterns in strong colors, or with big, striking patterns, are to be avoided. Heavily stippled effects in bold colors on tinted walls which so often are used in small rooms make them look smaller. A delicate, lightly stippled effect, however, is good.

Dark Floors Are Advised

No kind of floor gives an appearance of quite so much space as does an entirely bare one stained in walnut or other dark color and waxed. It loses little of its value, however, when one or two small and moderately dark, richly hued rugs are arranged on it so as to leave considerable of the dark wood exposed.

The next best choice is to cover the entire floor with carpeting, practically the same effect being achieved with a large rug which leaves a margin of only a few inches showing all around it. Rugs to avoid are those of a size that leave a very wide margin of uncovered floor or that have a wide and dominant border that calls attention to them. Either kind will appear to divide the floor into sections and make it look smaller.

A desirable rug or carpet for a small room has an unobtrusive pattern and a generally quiet effect. A certain room, in which it was greatly desired to produce an effect of as much space as possible, achieved this only after the removal of a large creamy tan and brown rug, bearing huge, softly red roses. These flowers seemed to fill the room and make it look small.

The best colors for a rug or carpet depend on the room and its particular color scheme, but preference almost always should be given to medium or rather dark tones. What has been said as to rugs applies equally to linoleums and similar floor coverings.

Avoid Large Objects or Many Small Ones

Not even in a large room should a mantel, shelf, table or open cabinet be filled with objects. This is particularly undesirable in a small room. A profusion of pictures on the walls is also undesirable, tending to make the room look crowded. Also very large pieces of furniture or heavy looking pictures are to be avoided.

If some bulky piece of furniture must be retained, paint it, if possible, a light color. Preferably it would match the tinted or painted wall, or the background of the wall paper, especially if it is ivory, tan, light green, soft light gray or another suitable color. The piece of furniture will then seem to fade back into the wall itself, and be much less conspicuous.

How Windows Help

Because they seem to add to its dimensions some portion of the out-of-doors windows make a room look larger. If there is only one window, and a narrow one at that, an apparent increase of the size of the window will be helpful to the room. This is done by a certain management of window draperies.

These should be made wide and full, using the full width of 36-inch material on each side. The rod on which they are hung should be long enough to bring them out beyond the window itself, to cover the outer two-thirds of the window frame and six or eight inches of the wall as well. This exposes all of the window glass and the inside one-third of the frame at each side. Draped thus any window looks much wider, and, in turn, gives the room an appearance of more space.

It is generally believed that plain, unfigured window draperies should be used in a room having wall paper with a pattern; also, that drapery materials having a large, bold pattern always look well with plain tinted or painted walls. But this cutting up of the room into plain and strongly patterned sections makes a very small room look still smaller. In such a place draperies with unobtrusive patterns that afford no strong contrast are likely to look best with either plain or papered walls.

Reflections Give Illusions

A mirror of good size, or two mirrors of which one at least is fairly large, can work wonders for a small room which one desires to have appear larger. This is because of the illusion of space which reflections create.

The best place for a mirror used for this purpose depends on the room itself, but it should not be placed in a corner, but somewhere along a wall. Frequently it can do most for a room if placed on one of the two longer walls, as, for instance, on the 16-foot wall of a room measuring 10x16 feet.

Two medium-sized mirrors, facing each other from these longer walls, will seem to spread the walls further apart and make the room look more nearly square. Placed opposite a window to reflect the out-of-doors always gives a delightful impression of additional space, much as would a window. Another good location is where the mirror can reflect an attractive adjoining room, as sun room or library. A further good choice is on the wall opposite the entrance, so that those entering may at once receive from it an impression of space.

The best shape of mirror for this use is one that is rather long from top to bottom, although it may be only moderately wide. The reason is that a shorter but wider one or a round one, unless very large, reflects only a thin cross section of its objects, not always easily recognizable. The longer one, on the contrary, shows them more nearly completely and naturally, however small a section it may be that is reflected.

A ceiling that is very low tends to make a small room look smaller, therefore it is well to try to increase the apparent height of the ceiling. Wall papers containing stripes or patterns with vertical lines make a wall look higher. Plain tinted or painted walls, in a suitable light shade, have the same effect. The same may be said of wooden molding placed at the very top of the walls, next the ceiling. Raising the apparent height of the window also makes the ceiling seem higher. This can be done by using either a cornice of a valance across the top of the window, arranging it to come as high as possible, covering not only the window frame but also a number of inches of the wall above the window.

Z. M.

For Winter Cheer

THE sun room may be furnished as a porch or a room. Painted furniture in bright colors, wicker, grass and stick-willow are all popular. A couch, glider, hammock, chaise-longue or deck chair is pleasant. A table, rockers and a place for reading matter should be included. A plant stand, goldfish and a tea-wagon are individual possibilities.

Rugs especially designed for the sun room are fiber and some are lacquered. Sometimes they are in blocks of alternate fiber and black, or green and white. They come in oval and octagonal shapes as well as in some very new designs shaped like flower-pots and Chinese lanterns! This is to give the beguiling outdoor aspect—no matter how chill the weather.

For this reason, flowered cretonne is the final touch of cheer in the sun room. Draperies, upholstery or at least cushions, are an inexpensive way of creating summer in winter. Gleaming oilcloth, too, in the new variety of colors is useful for seats, foot-stools, table tops and cushions.

Jacobean Billiard Table

The rarity of a piece of old furniture, it appears, is by no means synonymous with a high auction-room value. This was strikingly emphasized recently at a world famous West End auction-room, when an oak billiard-table, made in the late Stuart times and one of the very few surviving examples of its kind, came under the hammer. It had 12 baluster-turned legs, six pockets, and square stretcher-rails, the bed being composed of three oak panels and the cushions stuffed with hair. It realized, despite its great rarity, £65 only—about $325.

Shakespeare refers to billiards in "Antony and Cleopatra," and King Louis XIV was recommended by his physician to play it to reduce the royal proportions, an added advantage urged being that it did not involve excessive stooping.

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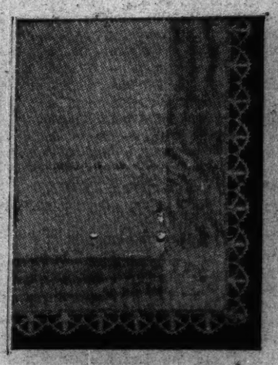
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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Something More Than Splash

Modern Picture Houses and Theaters, by P. Morton Shand. Philadelphia: Lippincott. $5.

ONCE we walked through a cinema palace with a man who had assisted in its planning. The entrance was a huge cave in the face of a modern business building. The doors admitting to the foyer were in the modernistic mode of straight lines of brass, framing thick plate glass. The outer lobby walls were built up of glass paneling, which would have made an excellent show window for an aquarium, but was used as a means of flashing on a succession of blue, red and purple lights. The main lobby was in general effect an adaptation of the foyer of the Opéra in Paris, grand staircase and all, with tons of crystal chandeliers, brown-sauce paintings in the Barbizon manner along the walls, glittering Roman pillars of marble, Austrian baroque ornamentation in all the corners, furniture in the Louis XIV derivation, vast Rubens-like decorations and a modern grand piano. Down the middle of the hall were four rows of brass posts, with velvet ropes in them, to be used to herd the waiting patrons in lanes until the ushers should permit groups of them to enter. Our eye roved restlessly, seeking some dominant note as key to this architectural goulash. A shade of emphasis perhaps, rested with the French of the seventeenth century. Wondering what Louis XIV and the motion pictures could have in common, we looked at our guide. He saw through our attempts to veil our puzzlement. Half-jocularly and half-apologetically he said, "You know, there must be splash!"

"I Wonder"

If we had uttered our thoughts they might have taken form in that ruminating exclamation that so often creeps into modern plays, however particular may be Barrie, Galsworthy, Shaw et als in trying to avoid picking up the handy bromidiom—"I wonder!" Often have we wondered, as we have roamed through cinemas in Boston, New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and Denver. Always there was splash. Sometimes this splash ran high in quality, and avoided all the disharmonies of uncongenial styles, as in the Chinese and Egyptian theaters in Hollywood. Repeatedly have we been told that such splash is desirable because it provides an escape for persons who must otherwise pass most of their lives in drab surroundings.

On the other hand, what of the millions of people who visit the art museums yearly, most of them the same persons who attend plays and motion pictures? They do not go to the museums for splash, for none is to be had in places devoted to showing paintings, sculpture, and the arts and crafts of many periods. Instead of splash, is it not the beauty exemplified in the many phases of design that these people are seeking?

Sometimes in New York we go to Winthrop Ames' civilized Little Theater and relax—not a blare of red, not a flash of gilt in sight, only the ever-satisfying tones and lines of natural wood paneling. A good period air, without splash, pervades the Italianate playhouse of the Theater Guild of Manhattan. The Little Carnegie Playhouse in New York is a cinema in which one is never conscious of anything but the film being shown, as one lounges in a chair that is comfortable enough to be tolerated in a sitting room.

Pains and Penalties

Just why seating accommodation in most theaters, whether for films or plays, is so uncomfortable is one of the minor mysteries of the often inexplicable world of amusements. The whole business of attending films and plays in the larger cities seems to be planned on the basis of making the experience as unpleasant as possible. Of course, this is not the intent, but it often seems to be the effect. In the cinemas the space and expense that might have gone into making the audience comfortable have been required for that indispensable, that sacrosanct splash.

Yet we were unconvinced. Our doubts have been increased by reading P. Morton Shand's "Modern Picture Houses and Theaters." We admit, however, that we are an easy convert to anybody who offers us comfortable theatergoing under tasteful surroundings.

Turning the pages of Mr. Shand's book, we sigh as we gaze at those roomy, completely inclosed chairs in the Cines, Berlin. Oskar Kaufmann was the architect. Clearly he is a confirmed theatergoer, and treats others as he would be treated. Altogether in modern vein is his work, with its ideal of attaining beauty through utility. Forms designed from this viewpoint take on the grace of pure pattern, which never wearies one as do decorations that function purely as ornament. His modernism is never self-conscious or extravagant. While concerned with providing a setting for an entertainment, he does not appear to be preoccupied with splash.

Oskar Kaufmann

Several of his Berlin theater promenades are represented in this book. They are dignified applications of the sheer charm that resides in balanced disposition of unfretted spacings and panelings. In his interiors Kaufmann shows he is no mannered stylist, for he makes witty use of rocco motifs —always in terms of design, not merely of ornament. He is reticent in his use of figures, and all the more vivid are they on their service of relief to expanses of wall spaces because of his understanding of the kinship between economy of means and maximum of effect.

Kaufmann's exteriors, too, have architectural dignity that the producers have the taste not to spoil with garish lighting effects and huge posters. Hans Poelzig, too, in his Grosses Schauspielhaus, Berlin, has maintained his wall spaces with fenestrations in such low relief that they heighten rather than detract from the handsomeness of an essentially unbroken mass.

Mr. Shand's book contains 128 illustrations of theater and cinema exteriors and interiors in Germany, Sweden, France, England and the United States, together with a critical text that is refreshing in its aesthetic integrity. These examples prove how pleasurable to the eye are patterns of voids and solids in wall treatments of promenades, how inviting a theater entrance may be when handled with the taste exemplified in the new Savoy Theater in London, and how lighting may be used to heighten the architectural characteristics of a cinema, as in the Piccadilly, Berlin, of which Fritz Wilms is the architect.

The book finished, we understood why splash had not satisfied us as the keyword for theater architecture. Splash probably is desirable, but the essential thing is style. Style in architecture means not merely an encyclopedic command of orders and historical ornament, but a mastery of design.

E. C. S.

Self-Portrait by Whistler, 1859; Illustration From James Laver's "Whistler" (Cosmopolitan).

Massachusetts in Review

Commonwealth History of Massachusetts, edited by Albert Bushnell Hart. Vol. 5: Twentieth Century Massachusetts. 1889-1930. New York: The States History Company. In buckram, $47.50 the set; in leather, $75.

WITH this volume the "Commonwealth History of Massachusetts," so ably edited by Albert Bushnell Hart, reaches its completion. It goes almost without saying that a history of the old Bay State comprehends much that is best in the political, social, and intellectual achievements of the United States. In military activities Massachusetts has perhaps not shone more than the average American community, although it has at all times done its duty for the defense of the nation. But it is not to military achievements that those seeking to know Massachusetts at her best would look. And, while the chapters dealing with the sword and trumpet are adequate, it is rather to those treating of intellectual, educational and political movements within the State that the reader will turn with the greatest interest.

Professor Hart has been fortunate in securing contributors able to deal with these phases of Massachusetts life, not merely authoritatively, but interestingly. Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley's chapter, for example, on the Woman Movement within the State, is a model of comprehensiveness and comparison.

The chapter on Social and Political Readjustments, by Michael E. Hennessy of the Boston Globe who may readily be looked upon today as the dean of political writers in Massachusetts, is full of information and also of shrewd judgment as to the significance of political movements. Perhaps the attitude of Senator Lodge toward the League of Nations and internationalism generally might have been more fully discussed. Had this been done, it would have been easier to understand the complete collapse of the Senator's power in his later years, beginning with the Cleveland convention in 1924. Mr. Hennessy notes the facts without, it would seem to us, adequately explaining the reasons. His discussion of the Sacco-Vanzetti case and its bearing upon the political fortunes of former Governor Fuller is as complete as the limitations of space would permit.

A comprehensive bibliography makes amends for any too rigid limitations, and enables individuals interested particularly in this issue to find sources of more adequate information. Indeed, with all the chapters, the accompanying bibliography adds great value.

In its literary and historical scope, and in its typographical makeup, this encyclopedia reflects great credit upon its editor and its publisher. Professor Hart, a veteran at this kind of work, has every reason to be applauded for its excellence.

The O'Brien Annual

The Best Short Stories of 1930 (English, with Irish and Colonial Stories). Edited by Edward J. O'Brien. London: Jonathan Cape. 7s. 6d. net. New York: Dodd Mead. $2.50.

EDWARD J. O'BRIEN continues his annual selection of short stories from periodicals. It is a thankless task, for no form of art inspires so many fanatical theorists as the short story. Some demand a highly charged situation which, at the crucial moment, is discharged by an automatic spark of surprise; as though the short story were a sort of internal combustion engine. Others put their faith in something mysteriously called "atmosphere." The situation must be highly charged, but the explosion must be left out, so that the intensity may gradually filter away, as at the blurred edges of an "arty" photograph. These are the two extremes, represented respectively by O'Henry and Tchekhov.

Then there is the "slice of life" theorist, who demands that a story shall have a shutter like a kodak, snapping a scene in all its extraneous irrelevance. People who do not know De Maupassant speak of him as the master of this form. They forget that his artful selection of incident and setting were as far removed from actuality as were the elaborate plots of Wilkie Collins, or the spotlight in the melodrama into which the villian will thrust the dagger at the scheduled moment.

Mr. O'Brien is a devotee of none of these theories about technique. "I have set myself the task," he says, "of disengaging the essential qualities in our contemporary fiction which, when chronicled conscientiously by our literary artists, may fairly be called a criticism of life. I am not at all interested in formulæ." It is a bold man, in this day, who will echo the words of Matthew Arnold when pronouncing a theory of æsthetic choice —"Criticism of life." The phrase is sufficently vague to start endless controversy. Indeed, it has done so. That Mr. O'Brien interprets it broadly is shown by the heterogeneity of his selection in this group of tales. They are all interesting, and I think I see the connecting link which Mr. O'Brien discerned. Every one presents to the reader a certain aspect of character or incident in which the common ideal of discerning quietude—that faculty of unbribable rightness—is revealed behind the noise, bluster, education, pose, culture and other veneers with which man covers his character as a preliminary to the polish of human society. Mr. O'Brien's criticism is, therefore, likely to appeal to most people, for the man who is interested more in technique than in conduct is in a minority.

This volume can be heartily recommended. It is full of the stuff of human life; in its fantastic moments, as in the tales by Romer Wilson and by Sackville West; in its picaresque moods, pictured by V. S. Pritchett; in its poignant phases as in the stories, by L. A. G. Strong and Mary Arden, and in its tragic revelations, through the work of Richmal Crompton and Norah Hoult.

RICHARD CHURCH.

The Real Eighteen-Nineties

W. E. Henley: A Memoir, by Kennedy Williamson. London: Harold Shaylor. 15s. net.

IF THE Elizabethan age was the golden age of English literature—and everyone seems to be agreed that it was—what will historians call the period of the eighteen-nineties? The question is prompted by Kennedy Williamson's excellent memoir of William Ernest Henley, a volume in which we are re-introduced to a whole crowd of authors who were mostly beginning to make a name for themselves during the final decade of Victoria's reign in England. A mere recital of them, in conjunction with others, their contemporaries, of whom we are reminded, is impressive.

Rudyard Kipling, Sir James Barrie, G. Bernard Shaw, W. B. Yeats, Eden Phillpotts, Kenneth Grahame, Sir Gilbert Parker, H. G. Wells, Arnold Bennett and John Galsworthy are among them. Others include Joseph Conrad, Israel Zangwill, Alice Meynell, Stephen Phillips and Jerome K. Jerome. "R. L. S." and Meredith, Hardy, Swinburne and Henley, Austin Dobson and Grant Allen were also in their heyday during the 'nineties. Nor has one of the names become less outstanding with the passing years. Is there any other period in English literature that can produce such a shining array?

But these 30 and more names do not complete the list hinted at by Mr. Williamson. Indeed—and here is the most extraordinary thing about the 'nineties—there is hardly one of them that it is usual to mention when we speak of that specific period. The men of the 'nineties are supposed to be Oscar Wilde, John Davidson, Lionel Johnson, Ernest Dowson and the contributors to such extraordinary periodicals as the Savoy and the Yellow Book. Through these authors, late-Victorianism in letters has assumed a certain tone and color. But when we come to survey the generation roundly we see what a one-sided, superficial view it is to give Wilde and his circle more than a minor importance. The real significance of the eighteen-nineties lies in its fruits—the work which has been produced since that time.

The influence of Wilde and his group is, of course, to be traced in this work. But how subsidiary that influence is by comparison with the influence of Mr. Shaw and Sir James Barrie, Joseph Conrad and Mr. Galsworthy! William Ernest Henley, who is still remembered for his own creative work, was the strident voice of the movement in literature and life that these artists represented. The Art for Life's Sake movement, one might term it, although it is always dangerous to group under any definite banner men who were essentially individualists. The opposite movement had for its slogan, without any real claim, "Art for Art's Sake." Mr. Williamson gives a picture of the two forces in rivalry: "All were content to stand back and let two hold the stage, a duel, a combat of giants—broadside and rapier. These two were Henley and Oscar Wilde."

Henley as editor and his contributors have, therefore, at least as good a claim to be representative of the 'nineties as the editor of the Yellow Book. Henley and the National Observer have always been something more than a mere incidental offshoot of a literary period, and Mr. Williamson's tribute to them will help to give them their really significant place in the history of the time. "I imagine," says J. B. Priestley, "that Henley's real greatness was in his editing." Wells, Kipling and Yeats were happy to work under him. He discovered and encouraged more genius than any other editor before or since. But the wide vogue of the ornate Wilde movement has had so much glamour that only now are the real nature and nearly all the significance of the eighteen-nineties being properly realized.

THOMAS MOULT

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

The Critical Market Is Bullish

IF YOU will look at your Bartlett or your Benham, under "Critics and criticism," you will find several score of quotations . . . The odd thing is that they are all, we believe, uncomplimentary to the profession . . . Odd, that is, until you consider that they were written, most of them, by literary artists . . . We need not be surprised, then, that these men like to play variations on the theme that critics "are men who have failed," or that they "should do what they advise to others" . . . These of course are among the more kindly of the criticisms of critics.

* * *

One of our well-wishers (oh, yes, you'd be surprised) sends us a clipping which contains another of these variations . . . It is sent anonymously; therefore we really should have chucked it into the waste-paper basket . . . That is what happens to all anonymous communications to editors, you know . . . But at the risk of being dropped from the Rejection-slip Club, we'll tell you in confidence that the communications are usually read first, in case they might embody an idea . . .

* * *

The present version seems up to about the average of quips that come in clippings . . . An actor, "fed" by his small son, explains that a critic is a man who can take a clock apart, but doesn't know enough to put it together . . . This is a very plausible plea, until a critic is asked to contribute to the symposium, and reminds you that there may be two kinds of knowledge, not necessarily, or even often, found in the same person . . . We do not regard critics as infallible guides to truth and beauty; we have read too many of their outpourings . . . But we've seen actors, too.

* * *

Yes, and we have seen advertising men, and what is more, we have seen their work . . . There is undoubtedly a great deal in the bromidium about the advertisements being so much easier reading than the articles in newspapers and magazines . . . You seldom see an advertisement that doesn't provoke an instant giggle . . . And those that don't make you laugh seem designed to rouse your sales resistance . . . Here's one of the newest: "But you WILL play backgammon!" . . . We had no intention of playing it anyhow, but nothing would draw us to the table now.

* * *

But why dwell upon the ludicrous side of human life, any more than on the unpleasant? . . . Let us join the captains of industry in being optimistic over the future of this fundamentally sound situation . . . Who would have dreamed, for example, that the Studio Ltd., of London and William Edwin Rudge of New York would ever go in for the popular-priced classics trade? . . . But here are these two famous de-luxe-edition houses joining forces in giving to the world a 5-cent series of the World's Masters.

* * *

It's not exactly news, to be sure; the "Gauguin" is No. 11 and the "Van Gogh" No. 12 in the series . . . But no announcement, however out of date, that will restore confidence is out of place at this time . . . Each volume contains an introduction by Anthony Bertram and 24 reproductions of characteristic work of the master in question . . . To those who wish to spend more, in order to help business, the publishers will offer cloth bound editions in a few weeks, at 90 cents.

* * *

The Viking Press, having learned no doubt from this column that there is at least a non-paying market for books of short stories, has boldly done its bit toward the restoration of trade by issuing "Great English Short Stories," edited by Louis Melville and Reginald Hargreaves . . . This is a generous gesture (1087 pages; $5) toward a bull book market . . . The authors run from Barnabe Riche (sic) to Aldous Huxley, which seems fairly inclusive . . . Nothing is more futile than an attempt to criticize the choice of items in an anthology . . . Therefore we shall let the clock remain as it is, and, defiantly mixing our metaphors, close on a rising market.

Investment and Diplomacy

Europe, the World's Banker, 1870-1914, by Herbert Feis. New Haven: Yale University Press. $5.

MR. FEIS has written a most interesting book, crammed with facts about the system of politics and money which so much affected the Europe of yesterday, and still affects it. He has been most temperate in drawing conclusions and in expressing his opinion; but it is plain that, from 1870 to 1914, international finance and diplomacy came closer and closer together and that governments, almost against their will, found it necessary to identify themselves directly or indirectly with the foreign investments of their citizens.

Great Britain, as the author describes her, was "the greatest free financial force," with a very wide geographical spread of investment that always had for the greater part an economic basis. France invested heavily abroad, but generally with an eye to political advantages. Germany, a much later comer, must satisfy "two needs for every mark"; she must buttress domestic finance and develop influence abroad. To a generation whose international thinking began with the armistice, it may be reminded that the 12,000,000,000 to 14,000,000,000 of French foreign investments in 1870 had become 45,000,000,000 in 1914. The conclusion is that, up to the war, the French Government and people were still of Colbert's opinion.

British investments grew, too, but in the case of "private" enterprises the object always was that they should pay for themselves under British management, the political advantage being a by-product, important of course but still a by-product.

Loans to Foreign Governments

What, however, was the effect of foreign investment in the shape of loans to foreign governments? They have had one or two marked traits. For instance, the evolution of relations that are not alone those of simple debtor and creditor, but necessarily involved the governments concerned. Again, as Mr. Feis shows, the provision that the borrower spend the proceeds in the lender's country often meant armament expenditure; and the time has long arrived for understanding that the armament business is business, no more no less. Still again, the foreign investment, as in the conspicuous case of China, can have the most serious repercussion on interior affairs. The creditor has a right to be paid, but equally the debtor has a right to govern himself.

Touching the traveling of spare capital, we can do no better than quote Mr. Feis, for a cool statement of what has taken place and may again take place: "The traditional theory of capital movements given in the economic texts wherein capital is portrayed as a fluid agent of production put at the service of those who paid or promised most, is inadequate to account for the direction capital took before the war." Again, capital, as the author says, became an important instrument in the struggle between national states. This being so, it is but proper wisdom to consider whether things have much changed in this respect since 1918. The international banker in most cases must want peace, but his business operations in many cases involve those who do not regard international relations as entirely controlled by bookkeeping.

"Finance and Fate."

It is much to be regretted that this admirable book was not given an index, for it is one that should be read most carefully. It certainly can be read with pleasure and a good deal of profit. It has a complicated subject, the more so that international politics and finance weave subtly in and out, but readers must master it to understand even a little of what exist today as factors in the relations between the powers and their nationals. For example, Chapter XVII, "Finance and Fate in North Africa," should be carefully read and, unless one reads the chapters on the Balkans, one will have missed about half the explanation of the present state of things there.

For Americans, Chapter XVIII, "Japan is Helped to Become a Great Power," will provide certain reflections. "Western Europe financed its armaments, its wars and its economic development, drawing it into its system of alliances." This is written of the situation up to the war; it cannot be said that it has remained the same. These passages, like many others in the work, show that it is really a valuable handbook of international politics; and, as American ventures abroad become more and more extended, it is plain that Americans must satisfy themselves whether taking on what has been most unwisely called "economic imperialism" may not furnish materials for another work like that before us. The world moves forward, but history is still useful and it is history such as Mr. Feis notes for us that must be read soberly.

J. H. S.

Off the Coast of Georgia

Great Oaks, by Ben Ames Williams. New York: Dutton. $2.50.

BEN AMES WILLIAMS has temporarily abandoned his familiar field in New England for a southern scene, and in "Great Oaks" has told in episodic form the history of an island lying off the coast of Georgia. Though the scene is new to him the feeling that inspires his writing is characteristic of most of his work; a love for the land and a consciousness of an almost human potency in the influence exerted by the place upon the men and women who inhabit it. So in "Great Oaks" the oak-clad island is the chief character.

The author, writing in the first person, describes the island as he first saw it, in the present time, with "the shadows all about filled with yesterdays." Here were gathered the millionaire owner, his family and his guests, all responsive to the beauty of the scene, but no one of them in the mood to give the single-hearted attention to it that the author gave. So thoroughly did he identify himself with the spot that the present faded, the past emerged, and successive dramas from earlier times enacted themselves before his eyes. By this device Mr. Williams introduces the six stories which together make a chronicle of island history.

First there is the tale of the Jesuit missionary who landed alone upon the island, built his simple chapel, and tried by example more than by precept to convert the Indians. A blow from an Indian's ax was his reward, but the missioners kept on coming, one by one, and brought the island to some slight degree of cultivation.

In the next story the missions have been ravaged by North Carolina men and by Cherokees, and the island is so deserted that pirates use it for a port of repair. But the tradition of lovers of the land is still carried on by a young couple who have found refuge there and built their rude home. Even a pirate could feel the spell of the island and leave them in peace.

The third story is that of the despoiler, Mungo Heardman, who tried to grasp the island by foul means and was punished by one of the very oaks that he would have cut down.

A generation later the glorious period of island history begins with the coming of some French refugees from the West Indies. "The Chevalier" is the longest of the six stories, reaching novelette proportions, and containing the most delightful characters. The two men, the Chevalier and the Marquis, leading their harmless yet sophisticated existence in their cottage at North End, are exquisite bits of character drawing.

The blight of slavery came upon the island. In "The Chevalier" it threatens, in "The Planter" it descends. Slavery, like piracy in the earlier stories, is a manifestation of man's greed, which is the villain of the chronicle as surely as the island is the hero.

Finally came "the Builder" and his wife. They had a great deal of money and thought they would spend a little of it for a hunting lodge on the island. Soon the island captured them. Bit by bit, by honorable purchase, they acquired it all. Bit by bit they surrendered to the island all their time and their fidelity, and the island repaid them. This, the last of the stories, tells of the perfect accord between the owners of the island and the place itself.

"Great Oaks" is a frankly romantic piece of work. It is deftly performed, notably in the technique of the transitions in each tale from the matter-of-fact present to the imagined past. Mr. Williams has called it "a book of the dreams men dream and the loyal tenderness of women." He is pleasing himself in writing in this romantic fashion. Stanch realists may take warning and avoid it. There still are plenty of readers of the other school.

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A Citizen of No Mean City

St. Loe Strachey: His Life and His Paper, by Amy Strachey. London: Collancz. 18s. net.

ALTHOUGH he never held public office and was in practice debarred from so doing by the peculiar shade of his political complexion, St. Loe Strachey must be accounted one of the most formative influences in the English life of his time. Not by any means simply because he was "Ed. Spec," and his character fitted him so completely to be the "watch dog of the nation." He was, undoubtedly, a supreme example of the right man in the right place, forging ahead in his career with an enviable zest which comes out on every page of his autobiography, "The Adventure of Living." But, as Mrs. Strachey reminds us here, quoting from a friend's reply to an admirer who was gushing about the wonderful work St. Loe was doing in the Spectator and in all the causes he was working for so hard, "St. Loe himself is so much more than that."

That conversation was the origin and motive force of this book. It is an intimate study by one who was always at his side during the most important 40 years of his life; intimate but never trivial, and entirely successful in its conscious or unconscious purpose of giving us the measure of the how "much more than that . . ."

The background shifts continually, from the busy social round of London, where Strachey was on terms of friendship with so many of those who were shaping the national destiny, to the quiet and happy family life at Newlands Corner in Surrey, a constant solace to his active mentality. Visits to the Far East and to the United States fill out the picture; and for the first time we have a full record of the correspondence with President Roosevelt, with whom Strachey had such a marked affinity.

One of the most piquant incidents in the history of the Spectator, recorded here for the first time, is the interview between Strachey and Alfred Harmsworth in 1897, when the latter was negotiating to buy the paper. The scheme fell through, on account of differences on the question of repayment for replacing Meredith Townsend, the surviving editor; and Strachey was unashamedly delighted, though he thereby resigned a tempting offer of "security." Certainly a position under the future Lord Northcliffe would have been incompatible with Strachey's mental freedom, and one trembles to think what would have happened to the Spectator.

Strachey's was a full and interesting career. What distinguishes it, however, from that of many prominent journalists was Strachey's public spirit, his amazing energy harnessed to a broad and generous intellect. In those years before 1914, he was one of those, like Lord Haldane (whom afterward he so stanchly defended against the cruel spite engendered by war), who saw clearly the forces that were making for war. Hating war and loving peace, he yet spent himself in organizing first the experiment of village rifle clubs and then a volunteer defense force which formed the nucleus of the Territorial Association, so that the youth of England should not be unprepared. By his own example he taught citizenship, as it was then understood, and not the least of his great qualities was his civic sense.

That this civic sense was dynamic, and was the stuff of a truly progressive mentality, was shown by his firm stand in the Spectator from the beginning of the war for a generous treatment of "the enemy" and against all forms of jingoism, as also by his understanding and support of the ideas underlying the League of Nations; and again, as late as 1928, by his attitude at the time of the general strike—which indeed surprised and distressed many of his political friends, Unionist and Liberal, who lacked this precious mental dynamic. In very truth, St. Loe Strachey was "a citizen of no mean city."

W. HORSFALL CARTER.

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THE HOME FORUM

Concerning the Uses of Stars

IT IS at an obvious disadvantage that I begin. Stars are not an original subject. But the fact that my effort may end in an unfinished essay does not swerve me from my purpose. I long have felt that I might, upon the proper occasion, make some very pertinent remarks about stars. The difficulty then is one of discrimination. Time being relative in any event, I see no reason why this moment will not serve as well as another.

Max Ehrmann tells us not to forget "the uses of the stars." This seems at first glance a strange admonition. Are we then so likely to forget that stars have uses? In a general way I like to think of them as the glowing children of the sky who help me fit unwieldy words into the curved melody of my verse. Thus, speaking as a poet. May no astrologer read these lines, for I am about to make a confession: I know only the most familiar stars by name. In fact, I know only those which, by reason of the rise and fall of accent upon their syllables, are most easily used in a rhyme scheme. Therefore I speak with the authority of one who is not hampered by the technicality of his subject.

One need only stand at night upon some high place, unincumbered by earth's shapes, or by self, to realize how great are the "uses of the stars." If there is poetry in you it will stir, if there is song in your heart it will sing —silently. Stars engender quiet; the sky, their own glow, and the hushed voices of the night, these are enough. And if I knew their names I would be saying, "There is Orion!" instead of "There is Beauty unsheathed!" No, astrologer, berate me if you will, I should not care to know their names.

Stars have wisdom, a greater wisdom than men. They have seen, and they have profited by what they saw. They sparkled upon the waters as Odysseus sailed homeward. They shone upon the sails unfurled in Carthage Bay. Bathed in their radiance, a Carpenter prayed for guidance on the Mount of Olives. They smiled down upon Launcelot and the seekers of the Holy Grail. Underneath their light Lincoln walked the darkened streets of Richmond and was not unmindful of them, meditating upon the emptiness of victory; and it was their light that helped to guide a throbbing plane across the black waters of the Atlantic such a short time ago.

All this they know, and so are still. Is it not idle to attempt, in any manner to measure the "uses of the stars" which are separated from us by the expanse of countless light years? Of what good are words for a subject of such magnitude? We might say with Eunice Tietjens—

> "Oh, is there any use then
> In putting words together,
> Words as hard to manage
> As leaves in windy weather?
>
> And is there any use then
> In marking where they fall,
> Words that fly apart again
> In no time at all?"

True, there is the satisfaction of having contributed in a way, no matter how humble, to a phenomenon almost beyond the ken of understanding. Frail as I know words are, yet they are something; the only tools I have with which to evolve an offering. Were I a painter I would speak from the canvas, and thus find a more tangible means of expression. Were I a musician I would speak in liquid arpeggios and crescendos of a star I saw some time ago, a single star alone in the late fall heavens. It glowed red and white, and the measureless space between myself and it scintillated with its luminance. There was a message there for me. I remember reading, long ago, of an ancient philosopher who said, "I read messages in the stars. Not in the way that other men pretend to receive guidance in their daily affairs. A greater message than these I read. The stars tell me that they have seen and they see. They tell me that those things that are of the past are finished, and though they are full of portent, they are but mere shadows of the things that are to be, and they shall all be good."

This has always interested me because it shows so well that the importance of all nature is dependent upon what we bring to it. If we bring wisdom, we receive wisdom in return. And so it is that where the ancient philosopher looked up to the stars and read the future, the sailor may gaze up and find there naught but the answer of tomorrow's weather.

I have known what it is to come home beneath the stars, not in the way of proceeding toward a destination, but as having already arrived. I have looked up to them in all the loveliness of their fixed beauty. I knew they were shining and though the morrow's sky might cloud them from me, yet they would still be there, their radiance undimmed. They became in some unaccountable way one with my stubborn thoughts which I am laboring so hard to set down upon paper. Like the stars, I know they are shining, but it is so difficult to keep the mist from between them and those for whom they are meant.

"Faithful," someone said, "faithful as the fixed stars." That is a fine phrase: "the fixed stars," inflexible, unyielding, unswerving, true. Oh, yes, the stars have uses.

Far away now where the leaves have fallen and lie in tumbled brown heaps, there is a hill. Upon its sides the firs and jack pines grow, but near the crown is a clear circle untenanted save that in the center rise four white limestone columns unhindered by a roof. These four columns are bound together by a stone bench upon which is carved—

ΑΠ' ΕΔΩ ΒΛΕΠΩ ΤΟΥΣ ΑΣΤΕΡΑΣ. ΕΙΝΑΙ ΤΑ ΑΝΘΗ ΤΟΥ ΟΥΡΑΝΟΥ.

"From here see the stars. They are the flowers of heaven."

I do not know who labored to erect this temple to the stars. I have only come upon it once and have never heard its story. I am not sure that I should care to know. I prefer to think of its building as the pæan of one whose hands alone were the means of an expression of beauty and gratitude for, as he says, "the flowers of heaven." It has always seemed to me a fine thing to have builded those columns not as an astrologer, a poet, or sculptor, but just as a friend who understood their language.

"There are two countries," the ancients said, and that is true today. There is that country in which for the most part I needs must stay, where the streets are full of the rush and rattle of trains, and the blare of motor horns. There are no stars in this country: the arc lights have blown them out. But oh, there is another country far from this, one filled with wide open fields and wandering roads and a vast velvet sky with stars in its depths. That is my familiar country. I know the feel of its brown earth breaking beneath my boots. I understand the cry of the night wind whispering through the trees. The aspen, the willow and the elm, each with a star in its hair, are my friends. They have taught me all that I know about song, and singing. Perhaps that is the reason why it is strange to me that anyone could forget that stars have uses. Even these folk, I think, must some day come upon them in the street reflected and dancing in a little pool left by the rain.

As for myself, I leave with the first dawn-stars all the poems I might have written, all the songs I have not sung, all the essays that began and fainted before they reached fulfillment on paper, because I have learned that with the stars nothing is lost, and they will return more durable than before. This I know because I have begun to discern in an humble way the "uses of the stars." J. C. R.

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My Elm

Springtime of year, it seems to me
No beauty rivals my elm tree.

Its widespread arms of living green
That shelter songbirds in between,
Must have been loved, long years ago
By Indians—did we but know.

Perhaps a treaty once was made
Within this elm tree's verdant shade.

Some painted chief, and white man there
Held council, in this green yard, where
Many a feather-crowned, tall brave
Assembled in prolonged conclave.

In every branch of this high tree
Is history writ—could we but see.

WYNN URQUHART.

When the Balloon Was New

The little Dauphin of France was to have a great treat. This in itself implied some notable event; even at the age of twelve, the son of the King of France and Marie Antoinette would require something far out of the ordinary to arouse his keen anticipation. . . . But on this November day of 1783 the young prince was as excited as a country boy going to his first circus. There was good reason. His governess, the Duchesse de Polignac, had arranged for his special amusement and instruction a spectacle which no human eye had ever beheld: a man trying to travel through the air. . . .

The Montgolfier brothers had worked out one method, M. Charles, and the two brothers Robert another. Larger and larger bags filled with the different gases had been constructed; one sent up from the Champ de Maris in August had been seen by a vast concourse of fifty thousand people; a little later a tethered "Montgolfière" succeeded at Versailles in raising a sheep, a duck, and a rooster a quarter of a mile into the air. Since then the two groups of experimenters had been running a race to see which could first produce a "Machine" sufficiently large and perfect to carry aloft some human being. . . .

The Montgolfiers had won this contest. Their new "ball" was completed. The Marquis d'Arlandes, an infantry major in favor at court, had enthusiastically volunteered to make the experiment. . . . The effort was to be under royal patronage for the special edification of the Dauphin.

So His Royal Highness and all his court were now assembled in the grounds of the Chateau de la Muette, eagerly watching the preparations for his audacious attempt. . . .

Attentively the gorgeous throng watched the great folds of cloth puff out into a sort of conical bag, forty-five feet in diameter and sixty-six high. The trial had been postponed from the previous day because of a storm of wind and rain; there were still gusts from time to time, and the "machine" strained hard at its cords as it took shape and began to rise from the ground. Hardly was it floating clear when there came a sudden squall so violent that the envelope tore apart where the ropes held it. An exclamation burst from the crowd as the whole thing collapsed. Those in charge ran forward, and by quick work prevented it from being consumed in the fire which had supplied its motive power.

There was a babel of chatter, condolences, "I-told-you-so's," witticisms. Some sensationalists rushed off to Paris to report the effort a failure and the balloon destroyed. But the fine ladies of the court were all in sympathy with the tried inventor and the would-be travellers: they came to the rescue so effectively that in an hour and a half the torn places were covered with stout patches sewed on by fair hands, and under M. Montgolfier's direction it was again inflated over the straw-fed fire. The Dauphin decided this was even better sport than he had fancied, and with round eyes beheld the hot air again round out the envelope and raise the whole affair from the ground. It was beautifully decorated, and bore medallions of the King and the royal crossed "L's."

The silence was profound as the Marquis d'Arlandes and M. de Rozier took their places in the narrow wicker car about the open bottom of the balloon. Beside each was a pile of bundles of straw; and it was explained that when they wished to rise they had only to thrust some of these through openings and burn them on the brazier fixed below the balloon, the heated air being only half as heavy as the surrounding atmosphere. The method of M. Charles, on the other hand, made use of "inflammable gas" (hydrogen), produced by the action of acid on iron. This gas was very much lighter but cost many times as much.

Majestically the balloon rose into the air, the occupants gravely saluting as they ascended above the trees. They were now visible to all Paris, which had turned out to see the show, even the towers of Notre Dame being crowded with watchers. A sort of awe filled the . . . most frivolous in the gardens of le Muette at this spectacle of man conquering the untouched world of the air. It seemed like "a new kind of eclipse" when the balloon passed between one group and the sun. Up, up, it went, until a cross current of air bore it away.—HENRY W. LANIER, in "The Book of Bravery."

The Forest's Wintry Stillness

Majestic winter scales the mountain's rim,
His coat is diamond strewn, with ermine trim.

He strokes his icy beard with rugged hand,
Muses, and ends his journeys through the land.

No sound is heard; no listeners vigil keep;
Anon his eyelids droop in peaceful sleep.

A distant fox barks from the forest deep;
A silent eagle seeks his eyrie steep.

Far in the depths below, his thirst to slake,
A timid deer seeks out the forest lake.

And softly through the woods from tree and stream,
There floats a whispered note of winter's dream.

—PAUL WOLF, in *Der Türmer.*

Used by Permission of the Artist

Queen Margaret of Scotland in 1076. From a Bronze by Anna Coleman Ladd

A GLAZIER, called in to mend a broken windowpane when Anne Coleman Ladd was a girl, left some putty in the house. Handling the putty she discovered the marvels of modeling, and nothing, she says has swerved her from that discovery. She sees in everything something either to model, or from which to model. She will pick up a stone from the beach, hold it in the curve of her palm, or up against the sky, and see instantly what might be carved from it, according to texture and shape and color. She works with bronze and with marble now, but she began with putty.

Mrs. Ladd's Grove of Heroes at Arden in Beverly Farms, on the North Shore of Massachusetts, is opened almost always to visitors, but the workroom in which she is busy bears a sign that would keep the most valiant away—large letters T N T.

When she has finished her day's work she is a genial hostess, with her daughters, one of whom is model for the Flying Wind, if any one person can be said to be her model for any one piece of work. "It is beauty," she says, "that I am searching for all the time. A princess or a working girl might have it, and might pose, for instance, for my queenly saints." These figures Mrs. Ladd has been working on for many years and they have recently been approved by Ralph Adams Cram for the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, where they will be placed when purchased and donated, as memorials.

The bronze pictured above shows how she gets the expression of a girl's youth and beauty, for one can feel the warmth of skin and softness of hair, through the metal in which it is portrayed.

The Poetry of Flame

There are poems which need the high light of summer mornings out-of-doors; and there are poems which need the ruddy flame of the wood fire. All motion has a rhythm, if we are keen enough to detect it; and I suspect that every dancing flame playing capriciously along the glowing logs has a music of its own. Sometimes, when one is in the mood, the rhythm of the fire strikes into the rhythm of the verse, and the two flow on together. Fortunate is the poet when nature takes up his song in her own key, and fortunate is the reader when this special felicity befalls him!

An open fire finds its peculiar charm in the liberation of imagination which it effects. It is all colour, motion, sound, and change, and he must be dull indeed who does not straightway become a poet under its spell. For the work of the fire is a symbol of the work of the imagination; it liberates the ethereal qualities prisoned in the dense fibres of the wood; it transforms the prose of hard material into the poetry of flame. Whether we respond to it or not, the hum of the fire is a song out of the music to which all things are set, and its brief burning is part of the process by which, to those who see with the imagination, this hard, intractable world is always bearing that harvest of poetry of which Emerson was thinking when he wrote: "Shakespeare, Homer, Dante, Chaucer, saw the splendour or meaning that plays over the visible world; knew that a tree has another use than for apples, and corn another than for meal, and the ball of the earth than for tillage and roads; that these things bore a second and finer harvest . . . being emblems of its thoughts, and conveying in all their natural history a certain mute commentary on human life."—HAMILTON WRIGHT MABIE, in "My Study Fire."

Récompense

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

LA PENSÉE dépourvue d'égoïsme aspire à s'extérioriser d'une manière ou d'une autre. Nous sommes parfois tentés de croire qu'on n'a pas besoin de nous, et que nous n'avons ni place ni rôle dans la grande œuvre de la vie. De multiples épreuves causeront peut-être le découragement, et il pourra sembler n'y avoir aucune récompense pour l'amour désintéressé. Mais si l'on persiste et persévère patiemment, la récompense est inévitable. A quelqu'un qui passait par une expérience ténébreuse, où il semblait n'y avoir aucun rayon de lumière l'encourageant à avancer, un travailleur chrétien plus expérimenté dit: "Vous pourrez un jour aider un autre qui passera par une expérience semblable." Quelques années plus tard, il vint à lui quelqu'un ayant un problème pareil au sien, et semblant plus accablé encore qu'il ne l'avait été lui-même. Dans la calme confiance, l'assurance et le réconfort qu'il put partager avec ce frère, il réalisa la joie de la récompense.

Quelle est la récompense de ceux qui sont fidèles relativement aux choses de l'Esprit? Une joie plus grande encore est promise. Le prophète Malachie exprima le commandement: "Apportez toutes les dîmes au trésor du temple. Qu'il y ait des vivres dans ma maison: mettez-moi ainsi à l'épreuve,' dit l'Eternel des armées; vous verrez si je ne vous ouvre pas les écluses des cieux et si je ne répands pas sur vous la bénédiction sans mesure!" Une "dîme" pourra être considérée relativement peu de chose. Mais chacune de "toutes les dîmes" requises peut représenter l'un des nombreux états ou degrés de croissance et de purification nécessaires avant que la "bénédiction" soit reçue—avant qu'apparaisse dans la conscience l'idée-Christ devant laquelle le mal disparaît. Suivant le récit de la naissance de Jésus, comme il n'y avait plus de logis à l'hôtellerie, on trouva une place dans la modeste étable, qui symbolise la pensée humble et réceptive. De même aujourd'hui, la pensée qui se contente de la matérialité ne voit ni ne reconnaît l'idée-Christ. Cette idée ne peut entrer que là où la pensée est ouverte et prête à la recevoir. "Me voici! Je me tiens à la porte et je frappe; si quelqu'un entend ma voix et m'ouvre la porte, j'entrerai chez lui, je souperai avec lui et lui avec moi."

L'idée-Christ demande à être reconnue. Elle est toujours et sera toujours présente. Elle a trouvé son expression à notre époque par les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne, que Mary Baker Eddy a découverte et donnée au monde. La connaissance requise pour gagner cette réceptivité, si nécessaire à l'acquisition de la compréhension spirituelle, se trouvera dans l'étude des œuvres de Mrs. Eddy—particulièrement de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, jointe à celle de la Bible. Mrs. Eddy traversa des années de souffrance physique; elle connut la solitude, le manque et l'abandon; mais elle eut la joie de la récompense, sachant que, par la compréhension spirituelle, elle avait aidé des milliers d'autres à trouver, eux aussi, ce qui délivre de l'inharmonie et de la souffrance. Elle découvrit les lois spirituelles de la Vie, de la Vérité et de l'Amour, et comment on les applique pour rendre la santé aux malades, pour réformer les pécheurs et enseigner la voie qui conduit à une manière de vivre meilleure et plus harmonieuse. Dans *Miscellaneous Writings* (p. 364), elle dit: "En retour du sacrifice individuel, quelle récompense d'avoir guéri, par la Vérité, les malades et les pécheurs, d'avoir fait du public votre ami et de la postérité votre intime!"

La vie de Jésus se passa à rendre service avec désintéressement. Il était toujours occupé des affaires de son Père, établissant par le penser juste et spirituel son unité avec l'Entendement divin. Son œuvre ne fut point accomplie pour lui seul: elle devait aider tout le genre humain, aider chaque individu, dans tous les temps futurs, à trouver son salut complet touchant le péché, la maladie et la mort. Parlant des récits du Nouveau Testament, Mrs. Eddy déclare dans *Science et Santé* (p. 501): "Jésus les illumine, montrant la pauvreté de l'existence mortelle, mais compensant largement la misère et les douleurs humaines par le gain spirituel." Ainsi donc, nous pouvons avancer, même si le chemin semble solitaire et rude. Un jour ou l'autre la lumière poindra, apportant la paix et la délivrance, car nous constaterons que Christ, la Vérité, est toujours présent. Dans une stance de son morceau de poésie intitulé "Satisfait" (*Poems*, p. 79), Mrs. Eddy écrit:

"Ah! sens obscur, debout, va-t'en!
Notre Dieu est bon.
Conçue, la vérité détruit les ennemis—
Les craintes fausses."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Snow Scene

Now light the chandelier,
Turn on the music box,
The snow is here!
Feathers from fairy-tale flocks
Of plump geese fall and float
Across the window pane,
Time strikes a note
That chimed in Victoria's reign.

Forget the world of every day
While crystals wink and candles glow,
Let tinkling silver music play,
And watch the timeless snow
Drift as it drifted years and years ago.

—FREDA C. BOND, in *Country Life* (London).

Encore

My boys like to have me tell them stories, and, if the stories are true ones, they like them all the better. So I sometimes become reminiscent when they gather about me and let them lead me along as if I could not help myself when they are so interested. In this way I become one of them. I like to whittle a nice pine stick while I talk, for then the talk seems incidental to the whittling and so takes hold of them all the more. In the midst of the talking a boy will sometimes slip into my hand a fresh stick, when I have about exhausted the whittling resources of the other. That is about the finest encore I have ever received. — FRANCIS B. PEARSON, in "Reveries of a Schoolmaster."

Recompense

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE unselfish thought longs for some outward expression. Sometimes we are tempted to believe we are not needed, and that we have no place or part in life's great work. Manifold trials may bring discouragement, and there may seem to be no recompense for unselfed love. But if one is patiently persistent and persevering, recompense is inevitable. One who was passing through a wilderness experience where there seemed no ray of light to encourage a pressing on was told by a more experienced Christian worker that some day he would be able to help another through a similar experience. A few years afterward there came to him another with a like problem, seemingly burdened to a greater degree than he himself had been. In the quiet confidence, assurance, and comfort that he was able to share with that other he realized the joy of recompense.

What of the recompense to those who are faithful over the things of Spirit? Even greater joy is promised. The prophet Malachi voiced the command, "Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in mine house, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it." A "tithe" may be regarded as a relatively small part. But each of "all the tithes" required may represent one of the many states and stages of growth and purification needed before the "blessing" is received, the appearing of the Christ-idea in consciousness, before which evil disappears. According to the record of the birth of Jesus, as there was no room in the inn, a place was found in the lowly stable, typifying the humble receptive thought. So today, where thought is satisfied with materiality the Christ-idea is not seen or recognized. It finds entrance only where thought is open and ready for its reception. "Behold, I stand at the door, and knock: if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with me."

The Christ-idea requires recognition. It always is and always will be present. It has found expression in this age through the teachings of Christian Science, discovered and given to the world by Mary Baker Eddy. The knowledge needed for the gaining of this receptivity, so necessary in the acquiring of spiritual understanding, will be found in the study of Mrs. Eddy's writings in connection with the Bible, especially "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Mrs. Eddy passed through years of physical suffering, loneliness, lack, and friendlessness; but she had the joy of recompense in knowing that through spiritual understanding she had helped thousands of others also to find release from discord and suffering. She discovered the spiritual laws of Life, Truth, and Love, and how to apply them in restoring to health the sick, in reclaiming the sinner, and in teaching the way to better and more harmonious living. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 364) she says, "In return for individual sacrifice, what a recompense to have healed, through Truth, the sick and sinful, made the public your friend, and posterity your familiar!"

Jesus' life was one of unselfed service. He was ever about his Father's business, through right, spiritual thinking establishing his oneness with divine Mind. His work was done not only for himself, but to help all mankind, to help each individual in all time to come to find his full salvation from sin, disease, and death. In speaking of the narratives of the New Testament, Mrs. Eddy states in Science and Health (p. 501), "Jesus illumines them, showing the poverty of mortal existence, but richly recompensing human want and woe with spiritual gain." So, if the way seems lonely and hard, we may press on. Some day the light will break, bringing peace and release, for we shall find that Christ, Truth, is always present. In a stanza of her poem "Satisfied" (Poems, p. 79) Mrs. Eddy writes:

"Aye, darkling sense, arise, go hence!
Our God is good.
False fears are foes—truth tatters those,
When understood."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Flower Pageantry

In early spring the unfolding of a flower is an event that every lover of outdoors enjoys. Generally, the first flowers that peep, whether a modest violet, a frail snowdrop, a crocus with a throat of gold, or a daisy with red-tipped florets, are a source of never-failing delight to a nature lover. Why do we place such value upon them? Mainly, because they are the heralds of a great awakening, the harbingers of an annual illuminated miracle. Surely, too, something is due to the fact that they are points of color relieving winter's dark or more sober background, exaggerating it by their simplicity and isolated growth. In spring a solitary flower can rivet attention, make us pause to admire—a primrose, a violet, a windflower, these are the stars of our hope.

Intimate association with nature will reveal some of her many secrets, as well as lead one's thoughts to the source of all beauty. How beautiful, for instance, an old garden is, and how altogether lovable! What a troop of happy memories the balm beds of grandmother's garden can bring! "There is no frigate like a book," says a poet. That may well be, but the sail of a scent can carry us more quickly to roam in foreign lands than the page of any book.

Think a moment of the daffodil. Once, we are told, it was white, but when Pluto captured Persephone as she lay asleep, her head wreathed in these beautiful flowers, Pluto touched them and the daffodils blushed to the loveliest gold. All great poets, countless less great, allude to the daffodils. The violet is left unsung when the more vivid blooms of summer appear, but in the early spring many poets rejoice in this brave herald in blue. Then the primrose, frail queen of the woods. Close your eyes and be back in the loveliest woodland that ever graced a squire's estate. Tall beeches, elms, ashes, oaks, beautiful brambles for blackbirds' nests, riotous hazels for the throstle's, a purling stream on the lower side, where a kingfisher might flash across the silvery waters, but best of all, the clearings where the primrose grew in rich profusion:

> In dewy glades
> The peering primrose, like sudden gladness
> Gleams upon the soul.

But it is John Clare, the sweet peasant poet, who gives the primrose its truest and most tuneful celebration—

> Welcome, pale primrose! starting up between
> Dead matted leaves of ash and oak that strew
> The every lawn, the wood, and spinney through,
> 'Mid creeping moss and ivy's darker green;
> How much thy presence beautifies the ground!
> How sweet thy modest unaffected pride
> Glows on the sunny bank and wood's warm side;
> And where thy fairy flowers in groups are found,
> The schoolboy roams enchantedly along,
> Plucking the fairest with a rude delight;
> While the meek shepherd stops his simple song,
> To gaze a moment on the cheerful sight;
> O'erjoyed to see the flowers that truly bring
> The welcome news of sweet returning Spring.

Our busy, stirring industrial age needs to be taken out into the country, so to speak, where imagination can range free and the human heart can feel the touch of imponderables, where nature in her beauty can open for us the gates of wonder. And when constraint is laid upon us to remain in the city, with its hammers and traffic, it is good for us to have our path brightened by the flowers that the poets bring to us.

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Ancient and Modern Necromancy, alias Mesmerism and Hypnotism, Denounced." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

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BETTER TONE IS SHOWN IN DULL MARKET

Turnover for Short Session Smallest for a Saturday Since August

NEW YORK (AP)—Bears gave the stock market an upward tilt today, as they closed out their short contracts at the end of a week of slowly but almost steadily sagging prices.

The market was extremely dull, the turnover of about 650,000 shares making the smallest Saturday total since August, but the list as a whole manifested the best tone since the upturn of a week ago yesterday. Prominent shares generally closed 1 to 2 points higher.

A slight stiffening in copper prices; report that the Burlington Railroad plans to pay a substantial extra dividend, partly from surplus; indications of a slight pickup in retail trade, with expectations of further gains as Christmas club funds are distributed Monday, together with the further drop of $63,000,000 in brokers' loans provided what background there was in the day's news for the advance. Primarily, however, the market appeared to be governed by technical internal conditions.

There was some further selling of rails and utilities in the first hour, but this soon gave way to a gradual upturn. Atchison, after losing 3 points, rallied to close up 1¼. The rails generally recovered. With all important October reports now in, it is estimated that the aggregate decline in net operating income from a year ago, was about 26 per cent, a less satisfactory comparison than that made by September, but better than the comparison made by earlier months of the year.

Leading Issues Advance

Issues gaining a point or more included United States Steel, American Can, American Telephone, North American, Kennecott, United States Rubber, Sears Roebuck, Anaconda, Calumet & Arizona, Northern Pacific, Pennsylvania, du Pont, Paramount, Westinghouse Electric, Loew's, Illinois Central, New Haven, and Consolidated Gas.

Woolworth was bought in some volume, moving up 2 points, as a block of 15,400 shares was taken on the way up. Other shares gaining 2 points or more included Eastman, Goodyear, Air Reduction, New York Central and Allied Chemical. Firestone preferred advanced 3. Rock Island, however, declined 2 points to a new low.

The firmness of the copper issues was in response to news that one of the customs smelters which recently reduced the price of the red metal to 10½ cents, had put its price up to 11. It was said in trade circles, however, that buying remained quiet, and it might be some time before the larger producers could sell much metal at the price of 12 cents to which they are still holding.

The rubber shares showed the best group strength in several days. Although crude rubber has sagged again this week, rubber brokers state that the industry as a whole seems to be in the strongest inventory position in some time, and that replacement demand for tires must appear in substantial volume during the next few months. The oils failed to participate in the advance, but held about steady.

Reports from the steel industry indicated further slackening of operations in the Youngstown area next week. It is estimated that output there will be cut from 46 per cent of pacacity to 43 per cent. Week-end reviews, however, indicate that the industry is meeting with success in its efforts to stabilize price schedules for finished steel.

Bonds Changes Narrow

Price movement in the bond market was of a familiar pattern. In a turnover that was normal for recent week-end sessions bonds fluctuated uncertainly to confuse the trend.

Fluctuations in the railroad section were narrower, but the sharp recessions yesterday attracted little buying and active issues were irregularly lower. Atchison4s, Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s Erie 5s of 19667, Pennsylvania general 4½s and Union Pacific first 4s were among the prominent issues that lost large fractions. Atchison 4½s, a convertible issue, sagged 3 points on the movement to 114, a new year's low, and Baltimore & Ohio 4½s also were at a new 1930 minimum.

The tone of utilities was somewhat improved.

Dealings in United States Governments were small and were principally confined to Liberty issues, which sold around their previous close. Foreign obligations moved quietly and were steady to firm.

MOTOR ACCESSORY SALES UP

NEW YORK — Operations in the parts-accessory industry are holding up favorably and October business of makers of accessories and parts for the replacement trade actually ran ahead of September, the Motor and Equipment Association reports. Approximately the same rate of activity has been maintained this month. Suppliers of original equipment to the car and truck makers reported October shipments only slightly below September.

PASSENGER AIR SERVICE

SAN FRANCISCO — United Aircraft & Transport Corporation will install through airplane passenger service between Pacific and Atlantic seaboards beginning Dec. 1. Scheduled time of 26½ hours, with overnight stop at Chicago, makes actual elapsed time 42 hours for the trip. Airway distance is 2755 miles. This will be the longest airway with daily passenger service in the nation, and probably in the world, said Chairman Boeing.

WAMSUTTA MILLS LOSS

For the year ended Sept. 30, 1930, Wamsutta Mills, one of the largest mills at New Bedford, and major producer of sheetings and fine goods, reports a loss after charges, including taxes and depreciation, of $329,747. This compares with net profits in 1929 and 1928 fiscal years, respectively, of $82,037 and $37,215.

PRAIRIE OIL & GAS CO.

Prairie Oil and Gas Company has notified all companies in the Greater Seminole area to whose property it is connected that it wishes to be relieved from further buying of crude oil. The company now is purchasing approximately 12,000 barrels daily.

NEW SINCLAIR PIPE LINE

The new Sinclair pipe line from the Oklahoma City pool to serve the company's Coffeyville refinery has been completed and will be put in operation after a test. The line consists of approximately 160 miles of 12-inch pipe and 16 miles of 8-inch pipe.

CRUDE OIL OUTPUT DECLINES

Daily average production of crude oil in the week ended Nov. 22 totaled 2,370,138 barrels, a decrease of 35,794 barrels, according to Oil & Gas Journal. Light oil output decreased 26,588 barrels daily.

OMIT OTIS STEEL DIVIDEND

Otis Steel Company has omitted the quarterly dividend of 62½ cents on the common due at this time.

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last Nov. 29	Last Nov. 28
42¼	8½	..	Abitibi	500	10⅛	10	10	10
37⅞	17⅛	1.60	Adams Ex	1400	20¼	19¾	20¼	19¼
23¾	3⅛	..	Adv Rumely	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞
156⅝	91⅝	3¶	Air Reduc	1500	103	100¾	103	100⅞
36	9¾	1¼	Airway El	200	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	11
9⅛	4⅛	..	Alaska Jun	400	6⅛	6	6⅛	6⅛
35¾	7¾	..	Alleghany	3200	10¼	9⅞	10¼	9⅞
107½	63	5½	Alleghany pf	300	63⅞	62	62	63⅞
343	165⅝	6¶	Allied Chem	1600	199¾	196½	198⅝	196⅝
68	32½	2	Allis-Chal	800	37	36¼	37	36¼
42¼	16⅝	2	AL Port Cem	900	17	16¾	16⅞	16⅞
31½	18	2	Amerada	400	21¾	21⅛	21¾	21⅛
97⅞	45½	2	Am Bk Note	300	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	58
21⅞	6¼	..	Am Br Bov	300	9⅛	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞
84	38	7	Am Br Bv pf	10	54½	54½	54½	..
156½	107⅛	4¶	Am Can	9600	116¼	114⅝	116⅛	114¾
82½	30	6	Am Car & F	600	37	36⅞	37	36⅞
51⅝	36⅛	3¶	Am Chicle	500	40	39¼	39¼	39⅞
22	18⅝	2.40	Am Color Type	200	21	21	21	20
*33	9	..	Am Com Alc	200	11⅛	11⅜	11⅞	11¼
101¾	34⅝	..	Am & FPw	6000	38⅝	37	38¼	37⅞
101	80	6	Am & FP 6	700	84⅞	84	84	85¼
111⅝	93½	7	Am &2FP 7	200	97⅞	97½	97½	..
100¾	75	..	Am & FP 2pf	100	76½	76½	76½	..
33⅝	7⅞	2	Am Hawaii	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	7⅞
41⅞	27½	3¶	Am Ice	200	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	29½
55⅝	17⅝	2¶	Am Int Corp	800	21⅝	21	21⅝	20⅞
105	28¼	3	Am Loco	700	30	29½	29½	30⅞
51⅛	18⅞	1	Am Metals	100	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	20⅞
119⅝	47½	1¶	Am Pw&Lt	1300	50	48⅛	49	49⅞
107	97⅞	6	Am P & L 6	100	98	98	98	98⅛
39⅜	18	1	Am Radiat	1600	19	18⅝	19	19
100⅞	29	2¶	Am Roll Mill	1700	34⅞	33⅝	34⅞	34
54⅛	38⅞	5	Am Ship Blg	210	39	39	39	39¼
103⅝	97⅞	6	Am Smelt 2pf	200	98½	98½	98½	98⅝
79½	45⅛	4	Am Smelt	2100	52	50½	51⅞	50⅞
141	131¼	7	Am Smelt pf	100	131¼	131¼	131¼	131¼
22½	3⅛	..	Am Solvents	300	4	4	4	..
55½	38	3	Am Stores	300	39	38⅞	38⅞	39
69⅞	40	5	Am Sugar	200	50½	50½	50½	49½
274¼	178½	9	Am Tel&T	3600	188¼	186	187⅞	186⅝
124⅞	58⅝	1¶	Am Wat W	4500	63¼	61⅝	63¼	63⅝
108⅛	99	6	Am Wat W 6	200	100	100	100	..
20¼	5½	..	Am Wool	100	16	16	16	..
44⅞	15⅝	..	Am Wool pf	300	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
44¾	20	..	Am Writ pf	100	21	21	21	21
17⅞	4⅛	..	Am Zinc new	100	6	6	6	..
81½	33	2½	Anaconda	1800	36¾	35	36½	35¼
51¾	28	2.40	Anchor Cap	200	30½	30½	30½	30⅞
37¼	14¼	1	Andes Cop	500	17¼	16	17¼	16
29¼	16½	2	Arch Dan	200	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	..
82⅞	61	7	Armour D pf	50	73	73	73	73
8⅛	2¾	..	Arm Ill A	800	4⅛	4	4	4⅛
4⅝	1½	..	Arm Ill B	700	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
46⅛	20	4	Asso Apparl	700	28½	27⅛	28⅛	27
50½	25⅛	2½	Asso Dry G	3000	27¼	26	27⅛	27¼
242½	182	10	Atchison	1600	188	183¼	188	186½
80⅞	42⅝	2	Atl G&WI	600	43	42¼	43	42½
65¼	50	5	Atl G&WI pf	100	52½	52½	52½	53⅞
51⅝	18⅝	1¶	Atl Refin	3100	21½	21	21½	21¼
106	97	6	Atlas Pwd pf	20	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	..
263¾	60⅝	4¶	Auburn Auto	5900	79¾	75¾	79¾	77
9⅞	3¾	..	Aviation	900	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3⅞
			—B—					
38	19⅝	1¾	Baldwin	2500	26½	26	26½	26½
122⅝	70	7	Balt & O	500	72	71	72	71½
20⅝	8	2	Barker Bros	1150	12½	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
34	12⅝	2	Barnsdall A	300	14½	14⅝	14½	14½
6⅜	2½	..	Belding H	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
85½	76½	1.38	Belg NR ppf	100	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	..
57⅞	14¼	1	Bendix	1600	18	17½	18	17½
56¼	31½	2	Best & Co	1100	40⅝	40	40½	40
110¼	58⅛	6	Beth Steel	8100	61½	60¼	61⅞	60⅞
134	115	7	Beth Steel pf	600	119½	119¼	119¼	119⅞
90⅞	60⅛	3¶	Borden	1600	68⅛	67⅛	68⅛	68¼
50½	15	3	Borg Warner	1400	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	17⅞
5	1⅞	..	Bot M A pf	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
25⅞	12⅛	..	Briggs	5000	16½	15⅞	16⅝	16½
78⅞	58⅝	4	Bklyn Man T	200	64½	64½	64½	65
31⅞	13	1	Bucyrus	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
16⅞	4	1	Budd Mfg	200	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	..
14⅝	6¾	1	Budd Wheel	200	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	9
74	15¾	..	Bullard	100	18½	18½	18½	18
43	16⅞	3	Bulova Watch	800	16⅞	16	16⅞	16⅞
110	89⅛	7	Burns Br pf	10	94¼	94⅛	94⅛	..
51⅞	18⅛	1	Burroughs	100	22½	22⅛	22⅛	23½
29⅞	10	..	Butterick	400	11½	10⅞	11½	10½
112⅝	37⅝	..	Byers	2000	44	43	44	43½
114	106¾	7	Byers pf	20	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
			—C—					
30	10	2	Campbell	100	12	12	12	..
89⅞	32	..	Calu & Ariz	1800	36⅜	35½	36⅜	35
33⅞	8¼	..	Calu & Hecla	1600	10⅛	10	10⅛	10
75⅝	34⅝	5	Canada Dry	1400	43⅝	42	43	42¼
52¼	39½	2½	Can Pac	1200	43⅝	42⅝	43⅝	43
28⅜	8	..	Capital Adm	100	10½	10½	10½	10½
42	29⅞	3	Capital A pf	100	35	35	35	35
362¾	103⅛	6	Case Thresh	5000	110	108	109¼	108½
79¾	29¾	3	Caterpillar	500	32⅝	32	32⅝	32½
12	7⅛	..	Celotex ct	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
84⅞	25	..	Celotex pf	100	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	27½
20⅝	10⅝	..	Celanese	100	15	15	15	14⅞
65⅜	25½	4	Cerro de P	2000	28	27½	28	28
67⅞	16	4.20	Checker Cab	1600	22½	21⅞	22	22
10	1	..	Chi & Alton	400	1⅝	1½	1⅝	..
17¾	6⅛	..	Chi Gt West	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7½
52⅝	22⅞	..	Chi Gt W pf	500	24⅞	24	24⅞	24⅝
26⅜	6⅝	..	Chi M&SP	100	7	7	7	7⅞
46¼	11	..	Chi M&SP pf	300	12	11⅞	12	11¾
125⅛	60	7	Chi RI	700	62	60	60	62
67⅝	29½	2.40	Childs	100	30	30	30	30
43	14½	1	Chrysler	1500	17¾	17⅛	17⅝	17⅛
13⅛	3½	½	City Stores	300	4⅛	4	4	4
191⅞	133¼	6	Coca Cola	600	156½	155⅝	156½	156
64⅞	47¾	2½	Col Palm	100	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	..
77	21½	1	Colo F&I	100	25	25	25	24½
87	32⅝	2	Colum Gas	4000	36⅝	35½	36	35⅜
199	81⅝	6	Col Carbon	1000	90½	89⅝	90½	90⅛
37⅝	9¾	¾	Col Graph	1800	11¼	10¾	11⅛	10¾
40¾	16⅝	2	Com Cred	700	20	19¾	19¾	19⅝
55	25½	1.60¶	Com Inv Tr	600	27	26⅞	27	27⅜
23¼	3½	..	Com Inv war	100	3½	3½	3½	..
38	14⅛	1	Com Sol	3000	17⅝	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛
20⅛	7¾	.60	Commwlth So	2500	9	8⅞	9	9
104¾	90⅛	5	Comwlth So 6 pf	100	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
19¾	7¾	..	Congoleum	500	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8⅛
27⅞	12⅛	2	Con Film	100	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13
28¼	16¼	2	Con Film pf	100	18	18	18	18
136⅞	81½	4	Con Gas	4000	87¾	85⅞	87½	86¼
2	½	..	Con Textile	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
52½	17⅝	..	Cont Bak A	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	19½
7	2½	..	Cont Bak B	600	2⅝	2½	2½	..
71⅞	44½	2½	Cont Can	1200	49¼	48⅝	49¼	49
37⅞	10¼	1	Cont Dia Fib	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	..
77⅞	39⅝	2.40	Cont Ins	100	45½	45½	45½	46
8¼	2½	..	Cont Motors	600	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅞
30½	10	1	Cont Oil	2500	11⅞	11½	11¾	11¼
40⅞	10	1	Cont Shares	2000	12⅞	11⅝	12¾	12¼
111⅞	72⅜	3¶	Corn Prod	1800	79½	78	79½	77¾
33	9⅞	..	Coty	100	10	10	10	..
22	6	..	Crosley	100	6½	6½	6½	..
9	3⅛	..	Cub Am S	200	5	4⅞	5	4½
126⅛	96½	6	Curtis Pub	100	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	..
14⅞	3⅛	..	Curtiss Wr	1600	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	3¼
19¾	4⅝	..	Curtiss Wr A	1400	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞
111	99⅞	8	Cushman 8%	20	100	99⅞	100	..
			—D—					
43⅝	15	..	Davidson	100	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16¼
24½	20	1.40	Deere pf	100	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22½
153	85½	6¶	Del Lac&W	100	86½	86½	86½	86¼
10⅝	6¾	1	Dome Mines	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
145¼	83	4¶	Dupont	4500	88	86¼	87⅞	86⅞
			—E—					
255¼	155¼	5¶	East Kodak	1000	167	164	167	164½
134	120⅞	6	East Kod pf	10	130	130	130	130
37¼	11¾	3	Eaton Axle	100	15½	15½	15½	15⅛
10⅞	2⅛	..	Eitingon	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
114⅞	33	6	Elec Auto Lt	4000	53	49⅞	52⅝	51
9¾	2¼	..	Elec Boat	100	3	3	3	3
103½	37½	1	Elec P&L	3000	43	41½	42¾	42½
112	100	7	Elec P&L pf	100	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
102	87½	..	El Pw&Lt 6 pf	400	91	90¾	90¾	90½
79¼	47½	5	Elec Sto Bat	200	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	57½
63¾	26½	..	Erie	400	29	28	29	28⅝
67⅜	43	4	Erie 1 pf	100	43	43	43	..
43⅝	6⅝	..	Eureka Vac	100	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	11¼
			—F—					
12¼	4½	.80	Fed Motor T	200	6⅛	6	6	..
43	24½	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	200	25¾	25½	25¾	25⅞
89⅝	96	2.60	Fidelity Ins	100	52¼	52¼	52¼	51
100¼	90¼	6½	Filene pf	20	93⅞	93¼	93⅞	..
33⅛	15⅜	1	Firestone	300	19	19	19	..
87⅞	53⅝	6	Firestone pf	1200	67⅝	61½	67⅞	64⅝
61⅝	39⅞	2½	First Nat St	500	44½	44¼	44½	43⅞
5½	1	..	Fisk Rubber	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
21	2¼	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	10	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
104½	47	2	Foster & Wh	900	51	50¼	51	51
50	22⅛	..	Fourth Nat In	100	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
57⅝	16⅛	4	Fox A	13300	31	29½	31	30½
55½	29⅛	4¶	Freeport Tx	300	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅞
86	70	6	Fuller 2pf	10	72	72	72	73
			—G—					
105	78	6	Gen A I pf ww	100	79	79	79	..
111⅞	63	4¶	Gen Am Tk	700	67⅞	66	67⅞	66⅝
71⅛	28⅛	3	Gen Asphalt	300	30	29⅛	30	30
30½	7⅜	..	Gen Bronze	300	9	8⅞	9	..
74⅝	27	..	Gen Cable A	200	28	27⅛	28	27¼
95⅝	44½	1.60	Gen Elec	16900	48⅜	47⅛	48½	47⅞
12	11⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	800	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	11⅝
61¼	46⅛	3	Gen Foods	2100	51½	50½	50½	51½
18⅜	5	.30	Gen G&E A	600	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5⅝
103⅞	42⅜	5	Gen Mot pf	100	96	96	96	96⅜
54¼	31½	3¶	Gen Motors	17800	35	34	35	34⅝
52⅞	18½	6a	Gen Pub Svc	100	19	19	19	18⅞
21¾	5	..	Gen O Ad	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
51¾	14¼	..	Gen Theatre	1600	17¾	17½	17¾	18
106⅞	36	5	Gen Ry Sig	400	70	69	69¾	70½
19⅝	5½	..	Gen Realty	300	6	6	6	7
100	61	6	Gen Realty pf ww	300	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	68
106¼	25¼	5¶	Gillette	2500	33⅜	31½	33¼	31½
20⅛	5⅝	..	Gimbel Br	4800	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7⅞
82½	51⅞	7	Gimbel pf	800	54⅛	53	53	52
47⅝	29⅝	2½	Gold Dust	2800	34½	33⅝	34⅜	33⅞
58⅛	15¼	4	Goodrich	1300	20⅝	19¼	19¾	19⅛
96⅞	35½	5	Goodyear	3700	51¼	48½	51¼	48⅝
28⅞	6¼	..	Gotham Hos	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	7
13⅝	4	..	Graham-P	2100	4⅞	4¼	4⅜	4⅞
54⅞	12	2	Granby	1400	18⅛	16⅞	18	17
43	28	1	Grand (WT)	700	31⅜	30½	30⅞	31¼
102	61	5	Grt Nor pf	200	62½	62½	62½	62
25⅝	18	.25	Grt Nor Ore	700	22⅝	22½	22½	22⅞
34½	10¼	..	Grt W Sug	3001	2	11⅞	12	11¾
28	3	..	Grisby Gru	1200	4	4	4	4
98¼	55⅝	6	Gulf Mo pf	100	75	75	75	73
			—H—					
23⅞	7⅛	..	Hahn Dpt St	600	9⅛	9	9⅛	8⅞
31⅞	17⅞	2	Hall Print	100	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	..
98	85	7	Hanna 1pf	10	92	92	92	91
72¼	41⅞	2	Harbison	100	40¼	40¼	40¼	41
17⅞	2⅞	..	Hayes Body	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
108⅜	83½	4¶	Hershey pf	400	94⅝	93½	94⅝	..
25⅛	6	..	Hoe & Co	100	7½	7½	7½	..
29	4⅛	..	Houdaille B	200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
116⅞	33½	10¶	Houston Oil	500	41	40¼	41	41½
11⅜	7⅝	..	Houstin Oil new	500	9½	9½	9½	9½
41⅞	20	4¶	Howe Sound	1100	22½	22½	22½	22½
62⅞	18	3	Hudson Mot	2700	23⅞	23	23⅞	23¼
26⅞	7⅜	..	Hup Motors	1200	9	8⅞	9	9
			—I—					
136⅝	83¼	7	Ill Central	400	79	78	79	77¾
17	2	..	Indian Mot	600	3	3	3	3
28⅞	3¼	..	Indian Refin	2500	4¼	4	4¼	4¼
239	147¼	4¶	Ingersoll A	100	176	176	176	174½
30⅞	8	..	Inspiration	1000	10	9½	10	9⅞
17⅞	5⅛	.45	Insuran Sh	200	7	7	7	..
13⅛	6	.60	Insuran Sh ctf	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
8⅛	3⅜	..	Int Agri	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
75⅞	55	4	Int Cement	100	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	..
197⅛	131	6¶	Int Business	100	146	146	146	146
19⅝	10	.25	Int Carriers	200	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
78	39	..	Int Comb pf	100	37⅞	33⅞	33⅞	..
14⅜	1⅞	..	Int Combus	1600	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
115¾	54⅞	2½	Int Harv	200	59⅝	59	59⅝	58⅝
54	23	2b	Int Hyd El	1100	28	27	28	27
92	59⅞	4	Int Match pf	100	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	62⅝
33	15	2	Int M Mar	200	17	17	17	16⅞
44⅝	16⅛	1	Int Nickel	14300	18⅛	17⅜	18⅛	18
86	39⅞	7	Int P&P pf	500	39	39	39	39⅞
58⅝	13	3½	Int Print Ink	200	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	..
45⅞	41	3	Int Salt	700	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅛
77⅝	25½	2	Int Tel& T	4500	27⅝	26⅞	27	27⅛
28⅞	12	1	Interlake	300	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	13⅞
40	17⅛	2	Inter Dep St	700	19	18⅛	19	18⅞
			—J—					
66⅛	38	3¶	Jewel Tea	100	45	45	45	45
148⅝	61⅝	3	Johns Man	700	68	66½	68	68
5⅛	⅛	..	Jordan Mot	200	½	½	½	..
			—K—					
13⅛	7⅛	1.03	Karstadt	200	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
41⅛	15	2.50	Kayser	600	16½	16⅛	16½	16⅛
6⅛	1⅛	..	Kelley Spring	100	2	2	2	2
38⅞	19⅞	3	Kelsey Wh	100	22¼	22¼	22¼	22½
26⅞	7⅝	..	Kelvinator	1500	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	10
89	34	6¶	Kendall pf	80	38	35½	36	37
62⅞	24⅛	2	Kennecott	7000	28⅞	26⅞	28⅞	26⅞
40½	19	1	Kinney	200	21½	21⅛	21⅛	..
97	69¼	8	Kinney pf	10	61¼	61¼	61¼	..
8⅛	1	..	Kolster Rad	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3	⅛	..	Kolster Rad cts	300	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
36⅝	26½	1.60	Kresge	600	28⅜	27⅞	28⅜	27⅞
35⅝	22⅛	1.60	Kreuger Toll	4300	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	23⅝
48⅛	18	1¶	Kroger	2500	24¼	23⅞	24⅛	23⅝
			—L—					
42	13⅛	1	Leh P Cem	100	17	17	17	16⅛
108½	99	7	Leh PC pf	50	100	100	100	100¼
17⅛	6⅛	..	Leh V Coal	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛
97¼	57⅞	3	Lehman	2000	59⅛	58⅞	59⅛	58
31½	10⅛	..	Libbey Ow	800	13⅛	13	13	13
49¼	18⅛	..	Lima Loco	300	25	24½	25	23
81⅞	42	4	Liquid Car	200	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
95⅝	42½	3	Loews Inc	3000	57⅛	55⅞	57	55⅞
99⅜	84	6½	Loews pf xw	200	94	94	94	95⅝
6⅛	3	..	Loft Inc	700	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
70¼	47⅞	2.60¶	Loose-Wiles	300	52½	51½	52½	51¼
51⅛	29	1⅜	Lou G&E A	100	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
138⅝	99¾	7	Louis & N	200	102	102	102	100⅞
12	4⅝	..	Lou Oil Ref	600	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
44⅞	11	..	Ludlum Stl	300	13	12⅛	13	12¼
			—M—					
89½	61	4¶	McKeesport	100	72	72	72	72¾
20¼	8⅛	..	McLellan	2600	9⅛	8⅛	8⅞	8⅝
88⅛	38½	6	Mack-Trucks	600	44⅞	44⅛	44⅞	44⅛
150¼	97⅛	2¶	Macy	900	108⅛	106	108⅛	107
15⅝	6	1	Madison Sq	300	7	7	7	..
52½	20	3	Magma Cop	300	24	22½	24	22⅝
75	46⅛	7	Man Elv gtd	20	61⅛	61	61	..
42½	24	.80	Man Elv mg	300	35⅛	35	35	36
24⅞	8⅛	1	Man Shirt	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
32½	21½	1.20	Marine Mid	1500	22¼	21⅞	22¼	21⅞
25½	16	..	Mkt St Ry ppf	100	19	19	19	..
48⅛	31½	2½	Marshall F	400	33⅞	33¼	33⅞	33½
51⅞	32⅞	2	Math Alkali	700	36⅞	35⅝	36⅞	36
61⅝	33⅝	2¶	May Dept S	200	34	34	34	34
23	5	1	Maytag	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
40⅛	16	2	Maytag pf ww	100	17	17	17	..
42	25½	2	Melville Sh	100	25	25	25	25½
37	9⅛	..	Mex Seabd	300	13	13	13	12½
33⅞	7⅝	..	Miami Cop	900	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	..
33	15½	2	Mid Cont	600	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	16⅜
18⅛	16⅞	2	Mid C cash	260	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	..
53	15½	3	Midland St	600	21⅞	21¼	21¼	21¼
110	74	8	Midland pf	300	86	86	86	..
76⅛	39½	3¶	Min Hon-well	300	40	40	40	..
28⅛	6⅛	..	MinMoline	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
68⅝	18⅛	3	Mo K&T	200	21	21	21	20¼
108⅞	70	7	Mo K&T pf	100	72½	72½	72½	74
98⅛	25	..	Mo Pac	300	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	28
49⅝	16½	..	Mont Ward	9400	23¼	22½	23¼	22⅝
2	⅛	.20	Mother Lode	400	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
20⅝	6¼	..	Mullins Body	100	10	10	10	10
11⅛	1⅛	..	Mot Met G&E	200	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
25⅛	9	2a	Murray Body	1000	12⅞	12¼	12⅛	12½
			—N—					
58½	24	4	Nash Mot	1200	28	27½	27½	27½
26⅝	6⅛	1½	Nat Acme	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
39⅝	8	..	Nat Air Tr	100	9½	9½	9½	..
20	4	..	Nat Bellas H	600	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅞
93	68⅛	2.80¶	Nat Bisc	1700	78	77⅛	78	77⅞
83½	28⅞	3¶	Nat Cash R	1500	31¼	31	31	31
62	38⅞	2.60	Nat Dairy	2900	43½	42⅝	43½	42⅞
39½	21⅞	2	Nat Distil	1300	25⅝	25	25⅛	24½
58⅞	30	1	Nat Pw & Lt	3500	37	35⅝	36⅞	36⅛
1⅛	½	..	Nat Ry Mx 2pf	500	½	½	½	..
62⅛	41	2	Nat Steel	100	48	48	48	..
41⅞	14½	1	Nat Tea	1000	16½	16½	16½	16½
32⅝	9¼	1	Nev Cons	9200	12	11⅛	11⅞	12⅛
47	28½	3.60	NY Air Br	100	29½	29½	29½	31
192⅞	126⅝	8	NY Central	1500	129½	127⅞	129½	127⅛
144	81¼	6	NY C&StL	100	84	84	84	82
110⅞	83	6	NY C&StL pf	200	83	83	83	85
48	25	..	NY Dock	200	30	29½	30	27½
324	155⅛	5	NY&Harlem	10	170½	170½	170½	170½
32	13½	1.20	NY Invest	200	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	..
128⅛	76⅝	6	NY NH&H	300	84	81⅞	84	83⅛
135½	112	7	NY NH&H pf	100	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	..
106½	100	6	NY Stm 6%	50	102½	102	102	..
265	195¼	1	Norf & West	200	203	202¾	203	203½
132⅞	59½	10a	No Am	11750	71	69⅛	71	69⅞
15⅜	5½	..	No Am Aviat	1300	6¼	6	6⅛	6½
55⅝	31⅜	3.43	N Ger Lloyd	200	33½	33½	33½	33⅞
97	50¼	5	No Pac	1000	53⅞	52½	53⅞	52½
			—O—					
32	16½	2	Ohio Oil	2600	19	18⅝	18⅞	18⅞
34⅞	3½	..	Oliver Farm	300	4	4	4	4⅛
90¾	19⅞	6	Oliver ppf	100	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	20
46⅛	5	..	Oliver cv pf	300	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5
8⅜	2⅝	..	Omnibus	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4½
85	65	8	Omnibus pf	4500	69	69	69	68⅞
80⅞	48¼	2½	Otis Elev	1100	56⅞	56½	56⅞	55⅝
128¾	118⅛	6	Otis Elev pf	10	126¼	126¼	126¼	..
38⅞	13	2½	Otis Steel	700	13⅞	13	13¼	13
			—P—					
74⅞	44⅛	2	Pac Gas	600	48¾	48⅝	48¾	48⅝
107⅞	55⅝	3	Pac Lighting	800	59	58½	59	58
30	17½	..	Pac Mills	80	17½	17½	17½	..
23⅝	7¼	.60	Packard M	2000	9½	9¼	9½	9½
67½	41	..	PanAm B	200	43	43	43	..
77¼	40½	..	Paramount	2000	45	43¼	45	43⅝
35⅜	5⅛	..	Park & Tilf	2000	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	..
9	2¾	..	Pathe Exch	500	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
19⅝	5	..	Pathe Ex A	300	6¼	6	6¼	6
32⅞	9⅛	..	Patino M	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅜
55⅝	26⅛	1	Pennick & F	600	39⅛	38⅝	39⅛	39
12½	6	..	Penn C&C	300	6	6	6	..
80	30	3	J C Penney	1200	34½	33¼	34½	34½
86⅝	55¾	..	Penn RR	1500	60¼	58⅝	60¼	59¼
325	193	8	Peoples Gas	400	220	215	220	218
169½	98	6¶	Pere Marq	200	103	103	103	..
27¼	10	1.50	Petroleum	800	10	10	10	10
44⅝	20⅛	3	Phelps Dodge	100	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅞
25⅞	8⅛	..	Phila Read	1000	11⅞	11½	11⅞	11⅛
44⅝	16⅝	2¶	Phillips Pet	1500	18	17½	18	18
52	9⅛	..	Pierce Oil pf	100	12	12	12	..
50⅞	37½	3.14	Pirelli Co	100	38	38	38	..
103	92½	7	Pitts Stl pf	10	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	..
22⅞	19	37½	Pittston	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	..
103	44	7	Post Tel pf	100	44	44	44	47
54	18⅝	2¶	Prairie O & G	1000	18⅛	17⅝	18	18½
60	24⅛	3¶	Prairie P L	1800	28½	28⅛	28½	28⅛
78⅞	52⅝	2.40	Proctor & G	800	65⅝	63⅝	65⅛	64
123¾	66	3.40	Pub Serv	1500	73¾	72⅛	73⅝	72
114⅛	93⅛	8	Pure Oil pf	10	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
88⅛	44	4	Purity Bk	600	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44
			—R—					
69⅞	12⅝	..	Radio	15000	16⅞	16	16⅞	16⅛
85	40	5	Radi pf B	200	46	46	46	46½
77	63	4	RR Secur	40	62	60	60	..
58⅞	17¾	2.60	Raybestos	600	21⅞	21⅛	21½	..
64⅞	30⅛	5	Real Silk H	600	34¼	34	34	34⅝
37	8⅛	7	Reis & Co pf	100	9	8⅛	9	..
46½	14½	1.60	Rem Rand	3200	18	17⅛	18	18
14⅞	8⅛	.80¶	Reo Motors	1500	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	9⅝
79½	15½	..	Repub Stl	1800	17⅞	17	17⅛	17⅛
95¼	38	6	Repub Sl pf	900	42	41⅞	41⅞	43¼
34⅝	13	2	Rey Metals	200	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅞
45⅝	33⅛	1.92	Rhine-West	400	34	33⅞	33⅞	34
20¼	5⅞	2	Richfield Oil	400	6⅜	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
25⅞	7	..	Rio Grande O	500	8⅛	8	8	8⅛
48⅞	20	2.20	Rossia Ins	1000	20¾	20½	20¾	20½
56⅛	38⅝	3.21	Royal Dutch	1200	39⅞	39⅛	39⅞	39½
			—S—					
122⅞	44½	5	Safeway S	2000	51⅛	48⅝	51⅛	49½
57¼	25¼	2¶	St Joseph	1000	27½	26	27½	27⅝
118⅞	63¼	8	StL & SF	900	64⅛	63⅛	64	64
101	70	6	StL & SF pf	200	75½	75½	75½	75½
12½	1	..	Seabd AL	100	1	1	1	1⅛
28	1¼	..	Seabd AL pf	500	2	1⅝	2	2
100⅝	45	2½§	Sears Roe	4200	56⅛	53⅝	55⅞	54⅛
82¾	48	5	Sec Nat pf	800	49	48	48	50
3½	1⅜	..	Seneca Cop	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
13½	3⅛	..	Servel	1500	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
32¾	10⅛	..	Sharon	700	11¾	11¾	11	11⅝
52	20⅛	1¶	Shattuck	1000	25½	25¼	25½	25⅜
25½	7½	..	Shell Union	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅛
106¼	65¼	5.50	Shell Un pf	500	68⅛	67½	68	68½
35	4⅞	..	Shubert Th	600	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	5¾
94⅞	11	..	Simmons	1900	17⅞	16¼	17⅞	17
32	11⅜	2¶	Sinclair	2000	13	12⅝	12¾	13
72	43⅞	2	So Calif Ed	400	48	48	48	46½
127	96⅞	6	So Pacific	800	100	98¾	100	99
30⅛	11½	2¶	So PR Sug	200	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅛
136⅞	62	8	So Railway	1200	63⅛	62	63⅛	62⅛
101	82¼	5	So Ry pf	700	81	81	81	82
96	92	6	Spang Ch pf	80	96	95⅞	96	..
30⅛	9⅛	1	Sparks With	500	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	10⅞
25	11	.80	Spen Kellogg	200	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
52	6⅜	..	Spiegel May	300	10¼	10	10¼	10
29¼	14⅛	1.20	Sta Brands	1500	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	16⅛
129⅛	62	3.50	Sta Gas	1800	68⅛	67	68⅛	67
67	60⅛	4	Sta Gas pf	400	61⅞	61¼	61⅞	..
106⅞	98	5	Sta Oil Ex	500	103¼	103	103	..
75	48⅛	2.50§	Sta Oil Cal	2500	49	48⅞	49	48⅞
49	17⅞	2	Sta Oil Kan	200	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18
84⅞	49	1¶	Sta Oil NJ	4500	52⅞	52	52⅞	52⅞
40⅝	24¾	1.60	Sta Oil NY	1900	25	24¾	25	25
20⅛	3⅝	..	Sterling	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
48	30⅛	3	Ster cv pf	100	33¼	33¼	33¼	33
47	18⅛	3.50	St-Warner	2500	20	19½	20	19½
113⅝	43½	2	Stone & Web	1300	50⅛	48⅝	49⅝	49⅛
47⅛	18⅞	3	Studebaker	1500	22¼	21⅞	22¼	22
9⅞	1⅛	..	Super Oil	500	1½	1¼	1¼	1½
29⅞	6	..	Super Steel	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	6½
			—T—					
26⅛	15⅝	1.20¶	Telautograph	400	17¼	17¼	17¼	..
17	8¼	1	Tenn Cop	200	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞
60⅛	35	3	Tex Co	1100	38⅛	37⅝	38⅛	38⅛
67⅜	47⅛	4	Tex Gulf S	900	53⅛	52⅝	53⅛	53
32⅝	10⅝	..	Tex & P LT	900	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	13⅛
46⅞	21	2	Third Nat Inv	100	21	21	21	21
39⅞	10	2.50	Thomp Prod	100	13	13	13	12¼
17⅞	7⅛	.60	Tidewat As	7500	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	8
89⅝	60⅞	6	Tidewat A pf	200	71	71	71	..
21⅛	8	.80	Timken-Det	200	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10
89⅛	42½	3	Timken	700	47⅛	45½	47⅛	48
25⅞	14⅝	1	Transamer	8400	15½	14⅞	15⅛	14⅞
20⅛	8	..	Tri-Cont	3600	8⅛	8	8	8⅛
28⅞	6½	1	Trans & W	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7
96½	89¼	6	Tri-Cont pf	200	94⅞	94¼	94⅞	94¼
37½	20¾	1.20§	Truscon S	100	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	..
31⅛	9⅛	4	Twin City	600	10	9⅞	10	..
			—U—					
106⅞	54	2.60	Un Carbide	4800	61⅛	60	61¼	61
50	25⅛	2¶	Un Oil Cal	600	26	25⅛	25⅞	25⅛
242⅝	173⅛	10	Un Pacific	1200	187¼	184½	186	186⅛
38⅛	24	.60	Un Tk Car	200	25	25	25	25
99	25⅛	..	Uni Air T	8900	29⅛	27⅞	28⅞	28⅛
84	23⅛	2	Unit Carbon	200	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
52	15⅝	.50	Unit Corp	10700	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
53½	46⅛	3	Unit Corp pf	1900	49	48⅛	48⅛	48⅝
19⅞	3⅛	..	Unit El Coal	600	4⅛	4	4	4
105	64	4	Uni Fruit	700	67⅛	66⅝	67	66⅛
49⅝	25	1.20	Uni Gas Imp	2100	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	27⅝
32⅝	22	2	Uni 1Pece Dye	100	24	24	24	23⅝
20⅞	8⅛	..	US Dist	200	9	9	9	..
85	50	7	US Dist pf	100	50	50	50	..
101	83	6	US & For S pf	100	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	83
139⅝	56⅝	6¶	US Ind Alco	500	68	67	68	68⅛
38⅛	18⅛	2	US Pipe & Fd	1100	28⅛	28	28⅛	28
75⅛	32	3	US Realty	300	34⅛	33	34⅛	34
35	11	..	US Rubber	1400	15⅛	14⅞	15	14⅛
63⅛	21	..	US Rub 1pf	300	28	27	28	27
38⅛	17⅛	..	US Smelt	200	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	22⅛
198⅞	138	7	US Steel	16500	145⅝	143⅞	145½	144¼
151⅛	141	7	US Steel pf	700	145⅞	145⅛	145⅛	..
43⅞	20	2b	Util P&Lt A	300	23⅛	23	23	24⅞
			—V—					
7⅛	½	..	Vadsco	300	1	1	1	1
143¼	44⅞	3	Vanadium	18700	53½	51⅛	53⅛	51⅞
34¾	16½	..	Va-C Ch 6%	400	18	17⅞	17⅞	18⅞
156	41⅛	4	Vulcan	10	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅜
			—W—					
67⅞	14⅞	..	Wabash	200	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
31⅞	23⅛	1.50	Waldorf	100	24	24	24	23⅞
42⅝	15⅛	2	Walworth	200	16	16	16	15⅞
80⅛	13⅞	..	Warner Br A	7400	17⅞	16⅞	17	17
27	6	..	Warner Quin	800	6	6	6	6
83½	27⅛	3	Warren Br	1700	31½	30⅞	31½	31
39⅞	22	2	Wesson O	300	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	..
110	98	7	W Pen El A	10	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	..
112½	103	7	W Pen E 7%	100	103⅞	103	103	103⅞
111⅛	104⅞	6	W Pen P 6%	10	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
36	10⅛	..	Wn Md	1300	14⅞	13⅞	14⅞	14⅛
38	11⅛	..	Wn Md 2pf	100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	13⅞
53½	30	..	Wn Pac pf	800	30⅛	30	30	30⅞
219⅝	131⅛	8	Wn Union	400	143⅞	143	143⅞	143
52	31⅛	2	Westg A B	1300	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
201⅞	94½	5	Westg Elec	16225	100⅛	98⅛	99⅞	98⅞
59⅝	25	2	Westvaco	100	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	..
43	26	2	White Mot	200	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
39⅞	6⅛	..	Whi Sew pf	200	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
21	9	..	Wilcox Oil	300	10	10	10	10
11	3⅛	..	Willys-Over	300	5	5	5	5⅛
72⅞	51⅛	2.40	Woolworth	21200	62	57⅞	61⅞	59⅞
109	67⅛	..	Wor Pump	700	80⅞	78⅞	80⅞	77⅞
81	66	4	Wrigley	100	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	68
			—Y—					
31¾	8⅛	..	Yel Truck	1500	11	10½	11	11
47	19	3	Young S&W	200	23¾	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in script. dPaid to date in 1930.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Firm; leading industrials harden in sluggish trading.

Bonds: Irregular; rails heavy.

Curb: Firm; fractional changes prevail.

Foreign Exchanges: Steady; Italian lira strong.

Cotton: Steady; rallied on covering.

Sugar: Quiet.

Market Averages

(Copyright, 1930, Standard Statistics Co.)

STOCKS

	50 Industrls.	20 R'r'ds	20 Util.	90 Total
Today	129.8	99.8	166.9	131.6
Previous day	128.1	98.9	165.3	130.1
Week ago	132.4	103.7	172.8	135.0
Month ago	134.4	107.9	186.3	139.4
Year ago	165.5	132.2	199.4	166.1
Two years ago	204.8	132.8	192.3	190.8
Three years ago, weekly average	143.6	122.4	128.4	137.6
High (1930)	202.4	141.6	281.3	205.8
Low (1930)	121.5	97.1	154.3	123.4
High (1929)	253.8	167.8	353.1	253.5
Low (1929)	141.3	117.7	156.3	140.2

BONDS

	10 Industrls.	10 R'r'ds	10 Util.	30 Total
Today	*89.1	*102.3	99.1	*96.8
Previous day	89.2	102.7	99.1	97.0
Week ago	90.0	104.3	99.8	98.1
Month ago	91.1	106.4	99.3	98.9
Year ago	92.5	105.0	98.4	98.7
Two years ago	95.1	105.7	99.9	100.2
Three years ago, weekly average	97.0	109.4	100.2	102.2
High (1930)	94.9	109.8	101.4	101.9
Low (1930)	89.2	102.7	97.8	97.0
High (1929)	95.3	106.0	99.8	99.9
Low (1929)	90.4	100.8	96.0	96.3

*New 1930 low.

GRAIN MARKET DRIFTS IDLY DURING WEEK

Wheat Trading Small Due to Farm Board Dominance —Foreign Supply Big

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Wheat prices after advancing early in the week, worked down again later with small net changes compared with a week ago. The market was inclined to drift idly at times, the trade being light, while the outside public appeared to fear the buying side for the reason given that it is expected the farm board agencies will sell on rallies as well as support the market on the setbacks. Consequently the trade is small.

So far as the domestic situation in wheat is concerned there would be no occasion for any particularly low prices. There is a comfortable surplus looked for at the end of the crop year, but feeding of wheat is expected to account for more than 200,000,000 bushels of wheat during the season, while the per capita human consumption is expected to be larger this year.

About 80,000,000 bushels have been exported to date, with the usual outgo likely to bring the total for the year upward of 125,000,000 bushels. Domestic cash markets hold strong and receipts have shown a striking falling off. A discouraging feature, however, is the small export clearances which the last week were placed by Bradstreet's at only 3,150,000 bushels, the smallest of any week in a long time.

Flour trade picked up sharply for a time, but fell off again owing to the sluggishness of the wheat market. Buyers still feel they need be in no hurry to anticipate their needs, although stocks generally are supposedly small. With consumption likely to be heavier, however, fairly active buying is expected, especially after the turn of the year.

Bulls can get little consolation out of foreign news. Argentine surplus for export is variously estimated from 165,000,000 to 205,000,000 bushels, the top estimate being that of Broomhall's agent. Apparently rust damage has been less than expected.

Australian advices appear to be favorable. Russian shipments were much smaller than the previous two weeks, but were still large at 4,392,000 bushels, more than offsetting the effect of small Argentine and Australian shipments, which were 800,000 bushels and 1,000,000 bushles, respectively.

Coarse grains suffered a substantial reaction from recent high points, taking some time to digest the profit-taking sales. The general position of corn and oats is little changed. Receipts of both these grains are small, and the cash markets continue firm.

Feeding is heavy, with prospects for heavy consumption all the remainder of the crop year. It is rather remarkable that with the early harvesting of corn this year and generally favorable weather, receipts are now running only a little more than half as much as a year ago. Feeders are taking a liberal portion of the farm offerings of both corn and oats.

SOUTH CAROLINA BORROWING

COLUMBIA, S. C.—State highway commission announced contracts for highway paving amounting to $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 will be let before Christmas. In addition to highway loan scheduled for Dec. 8, Gov. Richards may issue another $20,000,000 before his term expires in January, 1931. South Carolina is allowed to issue $20,000,000 yearly.

U. S. DAIRY PRODUCTS

J. A. MacDermott, president of United States Dairy Products Corporation, estimates that gross sales of the corporation for 1930 will approximate $28,000,000, a new high record. Gross sales last year totaled $24,713,016. He said the increase results largely from acquisition of new properties since the beginning of this year.

NO CROWN ZELLERBACH DIVIDEND

SAN FRANCISCO—Crown Zellerbach Corporation directors have voted to omit the quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common voting trust certificates due at this time.

KNOX HAT OMITS DIVIDENDS

Directors of the Knox Hat Company have omitted the quarterly dividends of $1 on the common and Class A common stocks due at this time.

New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
1 Acetol Prod A	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
2 Aero Underwrit	7	7	7
7 Affiliated Prod	11½	11⅛	11⅛
3 Agfa Ansco pf	70	68	68
3 Ainsworth	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
4 Allied Mills	5¼	5⅛	5¼
1 Am Capital B	5	5	5
6 Am Cit P&L A	34⅛	34¼	34⅛
6 Am Cities P&L B	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛
17 Am Com Pow A	14⅞	14⅛	14½
1 Am Com Pow B	28	28	28
10 Am Cyan B	10⅝	10½	10⅝
1 Am Cyan A	16½	16½	16½
1 Am Dept St	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
27 Am Founders	5⅞	5¼	5⅞
1 Am & Fgn Pow war	22	22	22
2 Am Light & Trac	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
2 Am Maracaibo	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Am Pot & Chem	23½	23½	23½
74 Am Sup Power	13⅝	13	13⅛
12 Am Sup P 1st pf	92¾	92	92¾
¶4 Am Ut & Gen Bvtc	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛
1 Anglo Chi C Nit	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
3 Appalach Gas	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜
10 Ark Nat Gas A	6⅜	6½	6⅜
†250 Armstrong Ck	25⅛	24⅞	25
5 Asso Gas & El A	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛
2 Atlas Ply	12	12	12
3 Avia Corp Am	22½	22½	22½
B			
3 Bahia Corp	3½	3	3
2 Bahia Corp pf	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
1 Bliss E W	15½	15½	15½
10 Blue Ridge cvt pf	34½	34⅛	34⅛
1 Brill A	5	5	5
2 Butler Bros	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
C			
2 CAM Co vtc	¼	¼	¼
1 CAM Co pf	1	1	1
4 Can Marc Wireless	2½	2⅜	2½
1 Carib Syn	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Cent Pub Serv A	15¼	15⅛	15¼
11 Cen States El	11⅝	11	11⅞
1 Chain Str St	8	8	8
4 Chath Ph Al nv	15⅝	15¼	15¼
61 Cities Service	19¼	18⅞	19¼
3 Cities Serv pf	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
2 Colum Oil & G vtc	6⅞	6½	6⅞
†50 Comwlth Edison	240	240	240
19 Comwlth & So war	2⅛	2	2⅛
4 Commun Wat Wks	9⅝	9¼	9⅝
2 Cons Cop Min	3	3	3
1 Cons Dairy	5	5	5
1 Cont Shares pf B	52	52	52
2 Cord Corp	5	4⅞	5
2 Cosden Oil	15	15	15
1 Cuneo Press	33½	33½	33½
2 Curtiss Wright war	⅝	⅝	⅝
D			
1 Dayton Airpl	2	2	2
2 De Forest	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2 Deisel W Gilbert	12	12	12
4 Detroit Aircraft	2⅛	2	2⅛
12 Dia Match new	16¾	16½	16⅝
1 Driver Harris	35	35	35
2 Durant Mot	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝
E			
2 East Gas & Fuel	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
2 Eastern Util A	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
5 Eisler Elec	5⅞	5	5⅞
129 El Bond & Sh	46⅞	45⅛	46⅞
4 El Bond & Sh pf	103⅝	103⅛	103⅝
8 El Pow Assoc	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝
7 El Pow Assoc A	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞
1 Electric Share	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
2 Empire Pow	33	33	33
1 Emp G&P 7% pf	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
10 Eng Gold Mines	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Europe El deb rts	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
F			
18 Fabrics Finish	⅛	½	⅛
130 Fajardo Sug	40	40	40
1 Fiat rts	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
1 Ford Mot Cana A	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
12 Ford Mot Ltd	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝
5 Fox Theatre A	5⅝	5¼	5¼
G			
4 Gen Bak pf	34⅞	34	34
3 Gen Elec Ltd rct	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1 Glean Comb Harv	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
1 Glen Alden Coal	59	59	59
3 Globe Underwrit	7⅛	7	7
2 Gold Seal Elec	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1 Golden Center Min	⅞	⅞	⅞
60 Goldfield Cons	⅛	⅛	⅛
†2012 Goldman Sachs	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
†40 Gt A & P new (5¼G)	179⅞	179⅞	179⅞
9 Gulf Oil Corp Pa (1½)	75⅛	74⅝	75⅛
H			
*1 Hires Co A (2)	27½	27½	27½
1 Holling Gold Min (.65)	6	6	6
4 Hudson Bay M&S	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
5 Hydro El Serv (2)	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞
I			
4 Imp Oil Can (½)	18	18	18
6 Ind Pipe Line (3G)	20	19⅞	19⅞
4 Indust Fin ctf (10%F)	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞
1 Insull Util (10½%F)	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
4 Insurance Sec (.70)	7⅞	7½	7½
5 Inter Super Pow (1A)	24	23¾	24
†50 Inter Util pf	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
1 Interstate Equit	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1 Iron Cap Copper	1	1	1
J			
2 Jonas Naumburg	½	½	½
K			
1 Kleinert	11	11	11
L			
1 Lehigh C&N new	26	26	26
3 Lion Oil	8	7⅞	8
4 Lone Star Gas	24¼	24	24⅛
1 Long Isl Light	32	32	32
35 Louis L&E	1½	1⅛	1½
M			
5 Mass Util Asso	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1 Mavis Bott	½	½	½
1 Mesabi Iron	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Metal & Min	1¾	1¾	1¾
11 Mid West Util	20	19⅞	20
3 Midland Stl new	16⅞	16½	16⅞
10 Mo Kans Pipe L	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
16 Mo Kans P L B vtc	⅝	½	⅝
5 Mountain Prod	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
N			
2 Nat Avia	5⅝	5½	5⅝
1 Nat Dairy pf A	107	107	107
2 Nat Fam Stores	6⅝	6½	6⅝
1 Nat Investors	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1 Nat PP Serv Co pf	42	42	42
1 Nat Screen	20	20	20
1 Nat Short T Sec A	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 Nat Un Rad	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1 Nehi Corp	13	13	13
4 Nestle Le Mur	2¼	2¼	2¼
5 New Bradford	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2 New Jer Zinc	50⅝	50½	50½
3 Newmont Min	56⅞	56	56⅞
1 N Y Hamburg	25	25	25
1 N Y Transit	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
9 Niag Hud Pow	11⅝	10⅞	11⅝
1 Niag Hud P A war	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
3 Niag Hud P B war	6⅛	6	6
6 Niag Shares Md	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1 Niles Bem Pond	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
12 Noranda Mines	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝
1 Nor Am Avia A war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8 Nor Europ Oil	1⅛	1	1⅛
1 North States P A	130	130	130
1 Novadel Agegne	40	40	40
O			
1 Outboard Mot A	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
P			
1 Pac G&E 1pf	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
5 Pandem Oil	¼	¼	¼
1 Paramount Cab	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Parke Davis	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
6 Pennroad Corp	7⅛	7	7
1 Pa Mex Fuel	17¼	17¼	17¼
1 Peo G L & C rcts	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1 Peo Lt Pow A	24	24	24
2 Pilot Radio A	6	5⅞	6
1 Prince & Whitely	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2 Prod Roy	5	4⅞	5
6 Prudential Invest	11⅞	11½	11⅞
4 Pub Util Hold	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
8 Pub Ut Hold war	1½	1½	1½
20 Pug Sd P 6% pf	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
40 †Pug Sd Pow 5% pf	86	86	86
R			
1 Reliance Intl A	3	3	3
2 Reybarn Inc	3	3	3
3 Reynolds Invest	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2 Roan Ant Cop	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
2 Rossia Intl	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1 Ryan Cons	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
S			
1 St Regis Paper	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
2 Salt-Creek Prod	7	7	7
1 Saxtet Co	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
2 Selected Indust	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
8 Sel Ind Allot ctf	51⅛	51	51
5 Select Ind pr pf	48	48	48
1 Shattuck Denn	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
2 Shenandoah	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
10 Shenandoah pf	34⅞	34⅛	34⅞
1 Southern Corp	4	4	4
3 Southwest Dairy	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜
2 Southwest Gat Ut	5	4⅞	5
2 Stand Mot	1	1	1
21 Stand Oil Ind	36⅞	36⅛	36⅞
9 St Oil Ky	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛
1 St Oil Ohio new pf	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Starrett Corp	11	11	11
2 Starrett pf	22½	22½	22½
5 Strauss Roth	11	10⅞	11
7 Stutz Mot Am	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2 Sunray Oil	3½	3½	3½
1 Swift & Co	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝
5 Swift Int	32	31⅞	32
T			
1 Technicolor Inc	11	11	11
1 Teck Hugh Gold	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1 Texon Oil & Land	12	12	12
6 Transcont Air Tr	5⅝	5⅛	5⅞
1 Tri Cont Corp war	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1 Tung-Sol Lamp	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
U			
1 Ungerleider Fin	24	24	24
2 United Carr Fost	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
3 United Corp war	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
1 United Dry Dock	3	3	3
113 Unit Founders	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
11 United Gas new	9	8⅞	8⅞
3 United Gas war	3½	3⅛	3½
11 United Gas pf	88½	86½	87
16 Un Lt & Pow A	26⅝	26¼	26¼
1 Un Lt Pow cv pf	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
5 U S & Int Sec	1⅞	1½	1⅞
1 US & Int Sec pf	42½	42½	42½
20 US Elec Pow	6⅞	6¼	6¼
1 US Foil B	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
2 US Lines pf	7	6⅞	7
9 US Rubber Reclaim	2	2	2
3 United Verde Ext	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1 Utah Apex Mining	1¼	1¼	1¼
V			
8 Vacuum Oil	64⅛	63½	63½
W			
10 Wenden Cop Min	⅛	⅛	⅛

DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in $1000)

	High	Low	Last
7 Am Cmwlth P 6s 40	81¼	81	81¼
22 Am G & E 5s 2028	96⅝	96½	96⅝
26 Am P & L 6s 2016	103⅛	103	103
5 Appalach Gas 6s 45	83	82	82
10 Appalach Gas 6s B 45	69	66	66
1 Appalach Pow 5s 56	99½	99½	99½
8 Asso G & E 5½s 38	77¾	77¾	77¾
10 Asso G & E 5s 50	76⅛	76	76
1 Asso G & E 5½s 77	91½	91½	91½
5 Asso G & E 5s 68	78	78	78
2 Asso G & E 4½s C 49	70	70	70
27 Asso Tel Util 5½s C 44	87⅛	87	87
18 Caterp Trac 5s'35	98	97⅞	98
21 Cent St El 5½s'54	67¾	67	67
10 Cent St El 5s '48	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
2 Chic Dist El 4½s A'70	91	91	91
4 Chic Pneu Tol 5½s'42	98½	98½	98½
10 Cities Ser 5s '66	80	79⅞	79⅞
146 Cities Ser 5s '50	80¼	79¾	79⅞
33 Cities Ser Gas 5½s '42	86	86	86
20 Cit Ser G Pipe 6s '43	92	91	91
8 Cit Ser Pow 5½s '52	83⅝	83½	83½
2 Cleve El Illum 5sA'54	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
4 Comwlth Ed 4½s E'60	99½	99	99
18 Cont G&E 5s A'58	84⅝	84	84
42 Crane Co 5s '40	101	100¾	100¾
2 Crucible Steele 5s '40	99½	99½	99½
1 Cudahy P 5½s '37	96	96	96
1 Cudahy Pack 5s '46	101	101	101
5 Det C Gas 6s A '47	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2 Det Int Bdge 6½s '52	27	27	27
21 East Util Inv 5s A '54	62½	61	62
14 Elec Po&Lt 5s 2030	83⅝	83½	83½
26 Emp O&R 5½s '42	83⅝	83½	83½
6 Firestone Cot M 5s '48	83	82½	83
1 Firestone Tire 5s '42	85½	85½	85½
9 Fla Pow&Lt 5s '54	83½	83¼	83¼
6 Gatineau Pow 5s '56	93⅝	93½	93½
1 Gen Lndy 6½s '37 ww	40	40	40
11 Geo Pow 5s '67	99½	99⅜	99½
1 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '47	102	102	102
5 Gulf St Ut 5s A '56	98	98	98
xxl Ill P & L 5½s '57	87½	87½	87½
1 Ill P & L 5½s B '54	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1 Indep Oil 6s '39	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
10 Insull U Inv 6s B'40	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
5 Jer C P&L 5½s A '45	102⅛	102½	102½
3 Kans P 5s A '47	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
1 Kop Gas & C 5½s '50	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
2 Leh PS 6s A 2026	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1 Lib McN & L 5s '42	93	93	93
1 Louis P&L 5s '57	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1 Mass Gas 5s '55	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
16 Mead Corp 6sA'45 ww	92⅝	91	91
2 Mid W Util 5s '34	95⅝	95⅛	95½
1 Mid W Util 5s '35	95	95	95
1 Natraganatt 5s '57	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
7 New Eng G&E 5s '50	87	86½	87
9 NY Pow Lt 4½s '67	95	94⅞	94⅞
1 Nor Ind P S 5s C '66	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Nor Ind PS 5s '69	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
15 Ohio Edison 5s '60	99⅛	99	99⅛
10 Ohio Pow 4½s D '56	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
10 Okla G&E 5s '50	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 Pac P&L 5s '55	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1 Penn D&W 6s '49	92	92	92
5 Penn O Ed 5½s B '59	98⅝	98	98
7 Phila El Pow 5½s '72	106⅛	106	106
18 Piedmont El 6½'60 A	82½	81	81
1 Pitts Steel 6s 48	100	100	100
2 Porcld G E 4½s '60	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
15 Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	101¼	101	101
1 Pug So P&L 5s C '50	98½	98½	98½
4 Roch Ct Pow 5s '53	62	62	62
1 San An Pb Sv 5sB'58	98	98	98
1 Saxet Corp 6s A '45	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
5 Shaw W&P 4½sA'67	94	94	94
10 Shawi W&P 4½sB'68	94½	94½	94½
32 Shawi W&P 4½sD'70	94⅝	94¼	94½
1 Shawsheen 7s '31	100⅛	100½	100½
17 SE&PL 6s A 2025 xw	101⅝	101¼	101½
8 So Cal Ed 5s '51	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
4 So Cal Ed 5s '52	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Sothn Nat Gas 6s '44	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
3 Sowest G&E 5s A '57	96	96	96
3 Sowest Nat Gas 6s '45	70	69⅛	69⅛
1 Sowest P&L 6s A2022	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Stand G&E 6s '51	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 Stand G&E 6s '66	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
5 Stand P&Lt 6s '57	97⅞	97¾	97⅞
27 Tex El Ser 5s '60	96⅝	96⅛	96⅛
12 Tex P&L 5s '56	99⅛	98⅞	98⅞
10 Tri Util 5s '79	61	60	61
10 Ulen & Co 6s '44	85⅜	85⅛	85⅛
2 Union G Corp 5s '50	101½	101⅜	101⅜
1 Un Lt & P 6½s '74	98½	98½	98½
4 Un Lt & P 6s '75	91	91	91
1 Un L&R 6s A '52	99½	99½	99½
8 US Rub 6s '33	80½	80	80½
4 Valvoline O 7s '37	100	100	100
9 Van Sweringen 6s '35	85⅛	85	85
2 Wanamaker 5½s '49	102¾	102¾	102¾
30 Wash W P 5s 60	102¼	102	1022
3 West T U 5s A '57	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛

FOREIGN BONDS (Sales in $1000)

	High	Low	Last
4 Agri Mtg Bk 7s 46	70	70	70
1 Burmeis & W 6s 40	101	101	101
4 Cent Bk Ger 6s B 51	69½	69½	69½
2 Danzig Port 6½s 52	69	69	69
6 Dom of Can 4s 1960	95¼	95¼	95¼
2 Europ El 6½s 65 xw	70⅞	70	70⅞
2 First B G W 7s 57 xw	82	82	82
8 Ger Cons Mun 7s 47	78½	78½	78½
6 Ger Cons Mun 6s 47	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
1 Hamburg E 5½s 38	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
4 Hanover St 6½s 49	80	80	80
5 It S Pr 6s A 63 xw	61	61	61
15 Ruhr Chem 6s A'48	62¾	61½	61½
4 Ruhr Housing 6½s '58	68	67¼	68
1 Saarbrueck 7s '35	101	101	101
5 Stinnes 7s '36 xw	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
4 Stinnes 7s '46 xw	67	67	67
3 Unit El Serv 7s '56 xw	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
1 Un Indust 6½s '41	76	76	76

†Actual sales. *Ex-dividend. J—Partly stock. WI—When issued. WW—With warrants. XW—Without warrants.

MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: While the market backs and fills, as it always does around the turning point, it is notable that its action is the reverse of that on the way down, viz.: instead of every downward movement recording new lows, now every upward movement carries it a little higher than the last.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: It is going to take very definite signs of business recovery to start a bull market and, on the other hand, liquidation has been so drastic and most stocks are so obviously cheap that there need be little fear of a further bad decline.

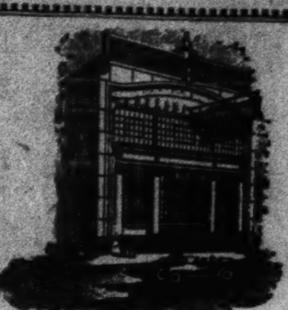
Gurnett & Co., Boston: We believe attractive trading opportunities are offered in the current weakness of security prices.

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: It is possible that the market will fluctuate within a relatively narrow range for the time being, but probabilities are all in favor of the buying side as the ultimate source of profits.

Josephthal & Co., New York: While we feel inclined to advise caution in trading policies in view of the recovery of the past two weeks and in the indications of greater resistance to the advance, we continue to advise selective investment buying during periods of weakness as, in our opinion, most of the high-grade issues have reached levels where they offer good investment values.

Pask & Walbridge, New York: There seems to be increasing evidence that the strong financial interests are more interested in seeing the market stabilized around present levels than to have any appreciable movement. The President's message and the attitude of Congress, when it convenes next week will be watched very closely in the hope that the seriousness of present conditions will result in constructive work.

Otis & Co., New York: From a short term trading viewpoint, we would continue on the sidelines unless this morning brings further pronounced weakness. In the event of such weakness, scale purchases may be started with buying power reserved for further purchases Monday if necessary.



Home Building and Loan Co.

16 and 18 Laura Street
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

ASSETS $2,786,293.11

Each quarter since organization in 1921 this Company has earned and paid dividends at the yearly rate of not less than

7%

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PONGEES LEAD CLOTH SALES IN FALL RIVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Pongees were the best sellers this week in the local cloth market, which saw somewhat less business than the previous week on account of the holiday.

Some little business was done in sateens, wide and narrow odds and 36-inch goods. The 4:37 sateens brought 7⅞ cents, and the 4.70s 6⅞ cents. Prices generally remain the same as during the previous week.

Today's quotations on standard constructions are as follows: 38½-in., 64x60s, 6c; 39-in., 56x44s, 4¾c; 31½-in., 48x48s, 3⅞c; 27-in., 64x60s, 4¾c; 27-in., 56x52s, 4c, and 25-in., 40x32s, 2¾c.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
December	10.41	10.44	10.40	10.44	10.45
January	10.53	10.60	10.53	10.60	10.59
March	10.75	10.83	10.70	10.83	10.80
May	11.01	11.10	10.96	11.10	11.06
July	11.16	11.25	11.13	11.25	11.23
October	11.34	11.43	11.30	11.41	11.41

Spots 10.55 unchanged. Tone at close very steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
December	10.43	10.50	10.37	10.50	10.47
January	10.48	10.58	10.46	10.58	10.52
March	10.73	10.84	10.69	10.84	10.77
May	10.99	11.10	10.95	11.09	11.03
July	11.17	11.27	11.14	11.27	11.21
October	11.33	11.39	11.32	11.32	11.36

Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
December	5.54	5.55	5.53	5.53	5.58
January	5.59	5.60	5.57	5.57	5.63
March	5.71	5.71	5.68	5.69	5.75
May	5.83	5.83	5.80	5.81	5.87
July	5.92	5.92	5.89	5.90	5.96
October	6.03	6.03	6.00	6.00	6.06

Spots 5.79, down 12 points. Tone at close easier. Sales 3000; (American) 1600.

AMERICAN STORES CO.

PHILADELPHIA—American Stores Company sales for 1930 will be approximately the same as the record volume of $143,346,157 for 1929, said President Robinson. He added: "Employees of American Stores Company are working full time, six days a week. The company is employing more persons and paying more in wages than ever before."

ARUNDEL EARNINGS GAIN

Arundel Corporation (sand and gravel contracting business) reports for 10 months ended Oct. 31 net of $2,290,994 after depreciation, taxes, etc., equivalent to $4.65 a share on 492,000 shares, compared with $1,962,721, or $3.98 a share in corresponding 10 months of 1929. October net after depreciation and taxes was $333,894, against $322,025 in October, 1929.

MIDWEST SAVINGS DEPOSITS UP

CHICAGO—Savings deposits of 191 banks in Seventh Federal Reserve District Nov. 1 totaled $1,094,596,000, an increase of 0.5 per cent over Oct. 1 and of 0.4 per cent over Nov. 1, 1929. Average account was 0.4 per cent above previous month and 3.1 per cent above a year ago.

LANCASHIRE COTTON CORP.

LONDON—Lancashire Cotton Corp. has been authorized to increase its capital £567,580 to £4,340,594 in order to absorb 12 more mills with a total of 1,008,014 spindles.

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Sentiment Better but Statistics Show Little Change—Retail Trade Gains

Business the world over has changed little this week. Indicators of industrial and commercial activity show less improvement than does sentiment.

The fact that the period of readjustment has lasted about long enough to correct most of the adverse factors is encouraging business men to believe that a definite turn for the better is at hand.

This is true particularly of Europe and the United States. In some other parts of the world the outlook is obscure however, especially in Australia.

Improvement of sentiment is evidenced in United States business circles by the growing tendency to stabilize prices. In the steel industry, for instance, there is talk of raising iron and steel prices. Operations in that industry continue at a low level, but it is obvious that steel leaders are aware of a considerable potential demand for their product..

A better trend in automobile production has been noted in November. While no large consumer demand has yet made itself felt, the building up of depleted inventories nevertheless has necessitated increased operations at factories.

Retailing More Active

The seasonal decline in carloadings has continued this week.

Some improvement in retail trade is reported, due to colder weather and the first real spurt of holiday buying.

The Commerce Department's reports for the week ended Nov. 22 show that volume of trade as reflected by bank debits outside New York City gained over the preceding week, while loans and discounts of the Federal Reserve members banks also increased.

Financing by bonds this week was less than half last week's total, being $46,874,000, compared with $98,977,000.. The total for the similar week of 1929 was $15,706,000.

Bank clearings this week totaled $6,577,241,000, a decline of 25.9 per cent, compared with the preceding week, and a drop of 27.7 per cent, compared with the like period last year.

Reports From Other Countries

Little change in the Argentine business situation is reported in cables to the Commerce Department Agricultural and general business conditions remain unsatisfactory. Exports for 10 months of 1930 show a substantial decline, as compared with 1929 figures, according to the Argentine Government's statistical office.

In Australia the business difficulties continue. Commerce Department cables say indications are that the decline in trade volume has not yet been checked. Building operations show further decreases, and problems relative to employment are pressing. Agricultural and pastoral conditions are reported as excellent, however.

Mild weather has accentuated the decline in the demand for coal in Austria. The industrial situation in that country continues unsatisfactory. Some textile mills report a slight improvement in foreign orders, however. A clarification of the Austrian business outlook depends in part upon political developments. Until the formation of a new cabinet and the opening of Parliament, no action is expected on the tariff, commercial treaties and the proposed grain monopoly.

Leading Stock Markets

The rally which got under way a couple of weeks ago in the New York stock market met increased selling pressure this week. Trading was only moderate in volume. It is reported that the short interest has by no means withdrawn from the market. Furthermore, buyers of securities show little tendency to follow up rises in prices, apparently preferring to wait for reactions on which to make their purchases. Brokers' loans as reported this week showed another decline to another new low record at $2,122,000,000.

Conditions on the London Stock Exchange were rather unsettled as this week opened. A better tone developed later, however, and continued up to Friday. Trading by then had become quiet, and some small losses were registered..

Prices on the Paris Bourse were irregular. Latest reports showed trading dull and the price trend downward.

Late trading on the Berlin Boerse resulted in higher prices for most issues. The week began with a decline and was for the most part irregular.

DUN'S SURVEY OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS

NEW YORK (AP) — Dun's weekly business review says: In the absence of new phases of outstanding prominence, the main interest in business circles now centers in the probable developments beyond the short period remaining this year.

Variations in the volume of current trade largely reflect seasonal forces, and are not of great importance, the really significant movements being those with a fundamental bearing on future trends.

The recent moderate gains in some quarters have afforded a measure of encouragement, but an appraisal of general conditions clearly shows that widespread recovery is yet to be achieved.

Frequent reiteration of the statement that many commitments are being deferred reveals a close adherence to the policy of caution growing out of far-reaching economic changes, but disappointment over results in different lines has arisen partly because of the expectation of more rapid revival than the facts of the situation justified

A sharp and sweeping decline in wholesale quotations naturally has been a disturbing influence everywhere, and the readjustment to an altered basis of consumption, production and prices could not be quickly completed.

Retrenchment and discrimination in buying, with a distinct preference shown for the more staple and useful merchandise, is among the evidences of the diminished public purchasing power caused by unusually low prices for agricultural products and unemployment of workers in industrial centers.

PENNSYLVANIA STOCKHOLDERS

Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad reached a new high record this month totaling 233,491. This was an increase of more than 20,000 over last month and a gain of 44,444 since November last year.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Alleghany 5s '44	82⅛	79
Alleghany 5s rct	79¾	79¼
Alleghany 5s '49	81½	81¼
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	100½	100½
Am For Pow 5s	81¾	81½
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	88⅛	88
Am Ice 5s '53	84	84
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	90½	90½
Am Metals 5½s	93½	93½
Am Smelting 5s '47	101⅞	101⅞
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103¾	103¾
Am T&T 4½s cv '33	137½	137¼
Am T&T col 5s '46	105⅝	105⅝
Am T&T 5s '65	108	108
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	108	108
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	76¼	76
Armour & Co 4½s '39	90½	90¼
Armour & Co 5½s '43	81	81
Atch T&SF 4s '09	94	94
Atch T&SF 4½s	116	114
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101⅞	101⅞
B&O 1st 4s '48	95¾	95¼
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	94	94
B&O 4½s '33	100⅞	100⅝
B&O 4½s cv	93	93
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	104¾	104¾
B&O 5s series D	101	101
B&O rfg 6s '95	108⅝	108⅝
Belding Hem 6s '36	85	85
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	106	106
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	35¼	35¼
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	98	98
Bklyn City I st	85	85
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	101¾	101⅝
Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37	104	104
Can Nat Ry 4¾s	101⅜	101⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	104⅝	104½
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	104	104
Can Pacific deb 4s	88⅜	88⅛
Can Pacific 4½s '46	101¼	101¼
Can Pacific 5s '54	103½	103½
Can Pacific 4½s '60	97½	97½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	94¼	94¼
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	32	32
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	98⅞	98⅞
Ches & O cv 4½s A	98½	98½
Chi Gt West 4s '59	68⅛	68⅛
Chi Ind & L gen 6s '66	100	100
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	32	32
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	87⅞	87⅞
Chi & Nw rfg 5s 2037	100	100
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	107⅞	107⅞
Chi Railway 5s	74	74
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	99	99
Chi RI&P 4½s cv	89	89
Chile Copper 5s '47	89¼	89¼
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	92	92
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35 1st	101¼	101¼
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	100½	100½
Columbus Pow 4½s	95¼	95¼
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	95	95
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	106	106
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	33	33
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	40	40
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	105⅛	105⅜
Dold Packing 6s '42	60	60
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	103	102½
Erie 5s '67	80⅛	80⅛
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42 B	96	96
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	39	39
Fremont Elk 6s '33	104¾	104¾
Goodrich 6s	68¾	68
Goodyear 5s '57	89	88⅝
Gould Coupler 6s '40	69	69
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	97½	97½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111⅛	111
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	75½	75½
Ind Limestone 6s '46	55	55
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	97¾	97
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	68⅛	68⅛
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	68	68
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	58¼	58¼
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	89	89
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	52	52
Int Paper 5s '55	63⅞	63⅞
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s	94	93⅞
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103⅛	103⅛
L'Autaro 6s '54	59	57⅛
Loew's Inc 6s '41	107	107
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	97⅛	97⅛
Long Island rfg 4s '49	92	92
Long Island deb 5s '37	104⅛	104⅛
Louis Ark 5s	60	60
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	93¼	93¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	101	101
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	92¾	92¾
Mobile & Ohio 5s '47	103	103
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	99⅞	99
N E T&T 5s '52	107⅛	107⅛
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	100½	100½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	101	101
NYC&HR rfg im 5s 2013	106⅛	106⅛
NY Chi & StL deb 4s '31	100⅝	100⅝
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	86¾	86¾
NY Dock 5s '38	82½	82½
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	83	83
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	101	101
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	52	52
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	93½	93½
Otis Steel 6s '41	99¾	99¾
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	[illegible]	102¾
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	103⅜	103⅜
Paramount Publiv 5½s	83	82⅝
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	96	96
Penn RR con 4s '48	98	98
Penn RR 4¼s D	97	96½
Penn RR 4¾s '63	101	100¼
Penn RR 4s '43	96⅝	96⅝
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	101	100⅝
Penn RR 5s '64	103	103
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	109⅞	109⅞
Pere Marquette 5s '56	104¾	104
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	91⅛	90
Phil Co 5s '67	100⅛	100
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	82	82
Pitts McK Y 1st	103	103
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	105	105
Pitts & W Va 4½s C	95	95
Pitts CC&StL 4½s A	101	101
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	99	98
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	108	108
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	63	62½
Pub Svc E&G 1970	101¾	101
Pure Oil 5½s '37	96	96
Pure Oil 5½s '40	94¼	94
Read rfg 4½s '97 A	99½	99
Read rfg 4½s '97 B	99	98¾
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	94½	94½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	97⅛	97⅛
Richfield Oil 6s	72	72
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	93⅝	93¼
Rochester Gas 7s '46	106⅛	106⅛
St Joseph Ry LH&P 5s '37	99¾	99¾
StL & SF 4s A '50	83½	82⅞
StL & SF 4½s '78	79⅛	78⅞
StL & SF 5s B '50	97⅞	97½
StP & KSSL 4½s '41	98	98
StP M&H con 4½s	101⅝	101⅝
Seabd AL con 6s '45	22	22
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	18½	18½
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	92½	92½
Shell Union 5s '47	84½	84
Shell Union 5s ct ww	85	84¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	99¾	99⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	100⅛	100½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101¾	101⅝
Smith A O 6½s '33	102½	102½
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	93	93
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	96¾	96¼
So Pacific col 5s '44	102⅛	102⅛
So Pacific of Calif 5s '37	103⅞	103⅞
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	99	98⅛
So Ry gen 4s '56	83¼	83¼
So Ry con 5s '94	107	106⅞
So Ry gen 6s '56	108½	108⅝
So Ry gen 6½s '56	108½	108⅝
So Ry gen 6½s '56	114	114
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103¾	103¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99⅛	99½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	70	69½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	105⅜	105½
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	91½	91½
Texas Corp 5s '44	100	99¾
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	99	99
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	99⅝	99½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	97	97
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 xw	100¼	100½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	97½	97¼
Union El L & P 5½s '54	103	103
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 ww	96¼	96¼
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	97¾	97¾
Union Pacific 4½s '67	100	99¾
US Rubber 5s '47	72	71¾
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	95¼	95¼
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	109½	108½
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	70	69½
Va Mid gen	101½	101½
Va Ry 5s '62	102	102
Wabash 1st 5s '39	101⅞	101⅝
Wabash 2d 5s '39	100	100
Wabash 5s D	91⅞	91⅛
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	54	54
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	103½	103½
Warner Bros Pict 6s	66¼	65¼
Western Electric 5s '44	104¾	104¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	81½	80½
Western Pac 5s A '46	91	90⅞
Western Un R E 4½s '50	100	100
Western Un 5s '51	102	101½
Western Un col 5s '38	103⅝	103⅜
Western Un 6½s '36	109	108¼
Western Un 5s '60	102½	102
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	90	89
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102⅝	102½
White Sew Machine 6s '36 xw	34	34
White Sew Mach 6s '40	33	31
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	98	97
Youngstown Sheet 5s	101⅛	101⅛

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Nov29	Nov28
3½s '47	101.30	101.30	101.27	101.27	101.29
1st 4¼s '47	102.30	103.1	102.30	102.30	102.31
4th 4¼s '38	103.24	103.24	103.23	103.24	103.24

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.9 as 102 9-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	73	72½
Akershus 5s '63	96	95⅝
Antwerp 5s '58	99⅛	99⅛
Argentine 5½s '62	84⅞	84⅞
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	94⅜	93¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	94⅛	94⅛
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	93¾	93¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	94	94
Australia 4½s '57	72	71
Australia 5s '55	77¾	77¾
Austria 7s ct '43	90⅝	90⅝
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	104⅝	104⅝
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	89	89
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	98½	98½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	94⅛	94
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	77	77
Belgium (King) 6s '55	101⅞	101¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	108	107⅞
Belgium (King) 7s '55	111⅜	111⅛
Belgium (King) 8s '41	108⅝	108⅛
Berlin 6s '58	73½	72½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	76	74½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	74	71
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	74¼	74¼
Berlin Elec 6s	70	69½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	87	87
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	50	49¾
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	72	72
Bolivia (Rep) '69	48	48
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	60½	58½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	60⅝	58⅝
Brazil (US) 8s '41	81½	81½
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	60⅛	60⅛
Brisban 5s '58	67½	67½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	68⅞	68⅝
Buenos Aires 6s Apr '60	80	80
Buenos Aires 6s '61	74⅛	74⅛
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	96	96
Bulgaria 7s '67	70	67⅞
Bulgaria 7½s '68	78⅞	78
Vanada (Dom) 4½s '36	101¼	101¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	100⅝	100⅝
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	106⅛	105⅝
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	79½	78
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	87⅞	87⅞
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	87⅞	87½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	92⅛	91½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	80½	80½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Feb	80½	80½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	81	81
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	93¼	93
China (Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	33	33
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	78	78
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	63	63
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	63½	61
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	59⅞	59⅞
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	93½	93½
Copenhage (City) 5s '52	99⅞	99⅞
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	99¼	99¼
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	78	77¼
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	110¼	110
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	110	110
Danish Mun 8s B '46	108¼	108¼
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	94⅞	94⅞
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105⅛	105⅛
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	93⅛	90⅜
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	91½	90
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	89½	89⅛
Duke Power 6s '66	103⅛	103¼
Dutch EI 5½s Mar '53	102⅛	102⅞
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	82	81¾
French (Rep) 7s '49	120¼	120
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125½	125⅜
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	89¾	89½
German 7s '49	101	100⅝
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	80	80
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	72	71
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	72½	71¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	83¼	83¼
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	100¾	100½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	71¼	70¼
Greek 6s '68	84¾	84
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	95⅞	95½
Holland Am Line 6s '47	67	67
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	99⅞	99½
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61 A	86	86
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	80	80
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	92¾	92¾
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	85	84½
Italy (King) 7s '51	94⅞	94½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	86½	86½
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	97⅞	97⅞
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	103⅛	103
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	92⅞	92⅝
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	80⅝	79⅛
Karstadt 6s '43	64	63½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	93	91⅛
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105	105
Milan (City) 6½s '52	80¼	79¼
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	51	51
North German Lloyd 6s '47	84	83⅝
Norway Bank 5s '67 ct	100¾	100¾
Norway (King) 5s '63	101	100½
Norway (King) 6s '43	105¼	105¼
Norway (King) 6s '44	105	105
Norway (King) 6s '52	102⅝	102⅝
Norwegian El 5½s '57	97¼	96¾
Nuremberg 5s '52	70	70
Nuremberg 6s '52	70	70
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	89⅝	89⅝
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	97	97
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	106⅞	106¾
Peru 6s '60	46¼	44½
Peru 6s '61	45½	45
Poland 6s '40	65⅝	65½
Poland 7s '47	77	77
Poland 8s '50	84¼	84¼
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	82	82
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53	79½	79½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	82	80¼
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	95⅝	95½
Rhine Westphalia 5s ww	80⅝	79
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	79	79
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	83	82⅞
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	78	75
Rome (City) 6½s '52	80½	80
Royal Dutch 4s ww	88⅞	88⅝
Rumania 7s	78	77⅞
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	84½	84½
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	52	52
Sao Paulo (State) '40	81	80
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	74	74
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	78½	78½
Saxon State 6½s '46	76¾	76¾
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107½	107⅛
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	80¼	80¼
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	90	90
Siemens 6½s '51	94	93
Siemens 7s '35	98¼	98¼
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	57⅛	57
Soissons (City) 6s '36	105	105⅝
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	91¼	91¼
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	105⅝	105½
Swiss Confed 8s '40	105¾	105½
Toho El Pow 6s '32	98¼	98
Toho El Pow 7s '55	94½	94½
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	79¾	79¾
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	89½	89½
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	88	87½
Trondhjem 5½s '57	98¼	98¼
Tyrol 7½s '55	93	92¾
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105½	105¼
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	76⅞	76⅞
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	77	77
Uni Stl W 6½s '47	74	73
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	100	100
Vienna 6s '52	84¾	84¾
Veniz 7s	95½	94¾
Warsaw 7s '58	56⅛	56½
Westphalia El 6s '53	71	71
Wurttemberg 7s '56	82½	82½
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	95⅞	95⅞

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Nov.29	Nov.28
100	Am & Cont	16	16	16	16
60	Am Found	5½	5½	5½	5½
20	Am Penu	2½	2½	2½	..
247	Am T&T	187¾	185⅛	187	187⅝
600	Andes Pet	.15	.15	.15	.15
30	Ariz Com	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
50	Bos El	73	72½	72½	..
10	Bos & Alb	180	180	180	180
25	B&M A sta	65	65	65	..
20	B&M pr pf	105½	105½	105½	..
10	Bos Prop	19½	19½	19½	19½
25	Brown pf	63	63	63	..
39	Con Sec pf	50	50	50	..
105	Cop Range	7½	7½	7½	7½
420	E Butte	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
67	E G&F prpf	83½	82⅞	83	83½
95	Edison Elec	242	237	242	241
40	Em Asso	19½	19⅛	19¼	19½
41	Gen Alloy	8	8	8	..
600	Gen Elec Sp	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	..
20	Hathaway B	17	17	17	..
30	Hathaway pf	100	100	100	..
5	Int Button	8	8	8	..
45	Isle Royale	6	6	6	..
10	Mass Util	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
220	Nat Leather	1	1	1	..
35	Nat Ser	3½	3	3½	3¼
55	NE Tel	138¼	138¼	138¼	138
250	No Butte	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
50	Pac Mills	17	17	17	17⅜
44	Plant Co	5	5	5	..
427	Quincy Min	9¼	8⅝	9	8
22	So Sur	5	5	5	..
65	Stone&Webster	49⅛	48⅞	49⅛	..
25	Sul Mach	30	30	30	30
10	Swift & Co	29	29	29	..
13	Tri Cont	8½	8½	8½	..
236	Uni Found	9⅛	9	9⅛	9
85	Uni Shoe	56⅝	55½	56⅝	56½
110	US&El Pow	6⅛	6⅜	6⅜	..
225	Util Hyd	5	4⅞	5	5
50	Utah Met	.27	.27	.27	..
10	Venes H	1	1	1	1½
12	Walth'm	15	15	15	..
60	War Bros	31	31	31	31
	BONDS				
$30000	Wst T&T 5s	101½	101½	101½	..

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last Nov.29	Nov.28
50	Acme Steel	38	38	38	..
20	Address Intl	31	31	31	..
100	Allied Motor	2	1¾	1¾	2
800	Art Metal Wks	4½	4	4½	4¾
85	Assoc T & T	68½	68	68½	68½
600	As Tel Util	21½	21⅜	21⅜	21½
400	Butler Bros	7⅛	7	7	7⅛
100	Cent P Serv A	16	16	16	15½
150	Cent & SW Util	18	18	18	18¼
7200	Chicago Corp	5⅝	5¼	5½	5⅝
4700	Chi Corp pf	40⅝	39¾	40⅛	40⅝
50	Chicago Inves	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
675	Common Edison	245	238½	242	248
14250	Cont Chgo	8⅝	8¼	8½	8½
700	Cord Corp	5	4⅞	5	5
1000	El House Ut	27¼	26½	27¼	27⅜
1000	Gleaner C Har	15½	13¾	14	15
100	Hormell & Co	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26½
700	Inland Util	7	6¾	6¾	7¼
12400	Insull Ut Inv	41¼	39¾	40	41¼
50	Kellogg Switch	4½	4½	4½	..
200	Libby McNeil	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1200	Lion Oil	8	7⅝	7⅝	8¼
150	Manh Dearborn	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21
700	Mer & Mfr A	20⅛	20	20	20½
13500	Mid Utilities	20⅜	19¾	20	20⅜
300	Mo-Kan Pipe	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	7½
300	Nat Ed Pwr A	24	23¼	23¼	24
100	Nat Sec Inv	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
50	No Am Car	33	33	33	32½
450	N A Lt & Pwr	61	61	61	..
100	Rollins Hos pf	30	30	30	30¼
900	Sally Frocks	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Sangamo Elec	27½	27½	27½	28
350	Seabd Ut Shares	4⅛	4	4	4⅛
150	Swift & Co	29¼	29⅛	29¼	29¼
700	Swift Int'l	32	31½	32	32½
300	Unit C Am pf	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7½
2050	U S Gypsum	40⅝	39⅛	39⅝	41
2600	U S Radio	18⅛	17½	17¾	18½
300	Utah Radio	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
550	Util & Ind	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	7⅞
450	Ut & Ind pf	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	18⅛
100	Vortex Mfg	19½	19½	19½	20

Total sales 130,300.

Purity Bakeries Growth in Five-Year Period Steady

Last Year's Sales Double 1925 Turnover, While Net Income Rises 160 Per Cent—Earns $4 Dividend in First 40 Weeks of Current Year

By G. R. ERICSON

Article 89

Serving a population of several million in 14 states of the East, middle West and South and today the second largest enterprise in its field, Purity Bakeries Corporation has a record of expansion and a stability of earning power which entitle it to consideration by those who desire that their portfolios contain equity stocks of sound companies having an assured position in an essential industry.

Starting as a copartnership back in 1903, this company grew steadily for two decades, and in 1924 was combined with a number of baking plants to form the present organization, which in 1929 sold products totaling not far from $50,000,000.

It was an important baker of bread and cake from its inception, but its operations took on a broader scope with the absorption of Cushman's Sons, Inc. in 1928, an acquisition which gave it 190 retail bakery stores and placed it definitely in the chain store field in a substantial way.

Operates 57 Plants

Today Purity Bakeries employs about 5500 people and operates 57 bakery plants, consisting of 35 wholesale bread plants, 11 wholesale cake plants and 11 plants supplying 341 retail stores, with some 2000 electric and gasoline motor delivery trucks.

New York has the largest number of Purity plants, leading with 11, while Texas has 8, Ohio 7, Illinois, Minnesota and Missouri 6 each, with the rest located in Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania and Tennessee.

The company distributes at both wholesale and retail bread, cakes, biscuits, cookies, macaroons, flour, cereals, spices, ice cream, candies, sugar and various other bakery and food products. These items, most of them under trade names, are sold by about 250 Cushman stores in New York, 48 in Philadelphia and 33 in Chicago.

Advices from Chicago state that leases have been signed in that city which will bring the number of retail bakeries there to 48 before the end of the year. Other important cities with outlets are Newark, N. J.; Detroit, Mich.; Memphis, Tenn.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Kansas City and St. Louis, Mo.; Duluth, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Burlington, Ia.; Akron, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Hamilton and Toledo, O., and Wichita Falls, Dallas, Fort Worth, Abilene, Houston and Beaumont, Tex.

Rapid Expansion Program

The expansion of the company has been rapid as indicated by the sales which aggregated $24,226,000 in 1925 and advanced to $48,219,000 in 1929, reflecting the purchase of Cushman whose sales last year totaled $14,651,000. In 1929 there were acquired the Morgan De Luxe Bakery Stores operating 25 stores in Chicago and the Cushman Baking Company of New Rochelle, N. Y., operating five stores.

There was also established a plant and a chain of bakery stores in Philadelphia, wholesale plants at White Plains, N. Y., Fort Worth and Dallas, Tex., and in 1930 new plants at Buffalo, N. Y., and Chicago.

Thus Purity Bakeries has changed the nature of its operations somewhat in the last few years, becoming a retailer as well as a wholesaler and so becoming more self-contained as well as achieving a wider geographical distribution.

The company's acquisitions seem to have been based on careful study, as they have been assimilated advantageously and have contributed their fair share to the earnings which have increased each full year since incorporation. Even more significant is the fact that the equity of the shareholders has not been diluted but has increased in value despite the fact that the expansion has been financed through stock issues.

Growth in Five-Year Period

That the company's products are meeting with favor of the public is evidenced by a steady growth in sales. The record for the five-year period, including the Cushman figures for the respective years, follows:

	Sales	Net Inc.
1925	$34,640,277	$2,165,002
1926	39,226,888	3,311,874
1927	40,150,595	4,191,331
1928	45,295,309	4,815,955
1929	48,219,020	5,652,285

The current depression has affected sales and caused a substantial shrinkage in net income, due to reduced purchasing power of consumers and declining flour prices.

The lower prices for cakes, cookies and fancy pastries have forced changes in the margin of profit. Nevertheless, the company had more than earned the full $4 dividend requirement in the 40 weeks ended Oct. 4 last. Net income for that period was $3,299,404 or $4.10 a share on the capital stock comparing with $4,261,806 or $5.29 a share in the like period of 1929. Considering the extent of the business slump, this speaks well for the inherent stability of the earnings.

Common share earnings equaled $7.02 on 805,062 shares in 1929 and $5.99 on 799,096 shares in 1928. Net prior to absorption of Cushman's was equal to $3.85 a share in 1927, $3 in 1926 and to $1.75 in 1925, based on 799,096 shares.

Working Capital Reduced

The company's balance sheet leaves something to be desired, a fact which must be laid in large part to the expansion program. Working capital which stood at $9,400,000 at the end of 1928, fell to $5,400,000 as of Dec. 28, 1929, and will probably show a further shrinkage at the end of this year.

Recent advices state that though the company spent about $1,000,000 for the completion of new plants earlier this year, the financial position remained sound. Of about $42,000,000 total assets, $22,469,000 represented plant and equipment and $10,959,000 good will.

Funded debt totals $7,600,000 20-year debenture 5s, due Jan. 1, 1948. Stock consists of only one class of no-par common of which 805,062 shares were outstanding as of the last earnings report. The present dividend rate is $4 annually, increased from $3 on Sept. 1, 1929.

The past record of the management, the strong position of the company in the industry, the relatively good results during a period of business decline and maintenance of a policy of expansion, indicating belief in the future on the part of the officials, point to further progress on the part of Purity Bakeries. The stock which Moody gives a rating of "Ba" is selling around 45, yielding nearly 9 per cent.

A WINDOW in WALL STREET

STATISTICS is a cold word, and statistics themselves are in the low thermal regions at the moment. But sentiment has been finding the talk of "pessimists" extremely monotonous for some time. Sentiment now is refusing to listen to such talk, even when it is supported by statistical evidence. Such evidence, most people realize, is made up of what happened yesterday, last week, last month. At one time it was said the United States had such excellent statistical service that it could not run into another difficult period. The statistics would give the danger signal in time to prevent overproduction and consequent reactions. But the statistics, it seems, didn't keep business free from the problems that had beset it. That may not have been the fault of the statistics. It may have been the price of overlooking their import. At the moment, however, sentiment reflects the idea that statistics needn't prevent confidence from making business better.

Making Them Buy

Retail buying has been stimulated in the district around Cleveland, O. And one of the reasons for the quickened interest of the buying public is the progress that has been made toward adjusting retail prices to a level nearer that held by wholesale prices. Much has been heard lately about the ineffectuality of the "buy now" movement. Observers of prices and of people say it is all very well to make sentimental appeals for business. The response to such appeals comes from the pocketbook, however. Many people feel, therefore, that it is to the pocketbook such appeals should be addressed.

Keep That Customer

Most of the "tips" one hears these days are concerned with something other than what price level such-and-such stocks are going to rise to. A good "tip" going the rounds in the retail business just now concerns the keeping of customers. Of course, the declaration that every customer considers himself the store's best customer may be questioned. But the policy of treating each and every one as if he or she actually were the best asset a business could have seems a sound one. For most retail businesses a customer kept is worth many a new one who soon may go somewhere else to buy. It is the province of advertising to get new customers. Only service and tact on the part of sales people will keep them.

The Independent Tire Man

William O'Neil, president of General Tire & Rubber Company, continues to express his belief that tires cannot be merchandised as well by chain methods as by individual dealers. He says the most efficient worker is a piece-worker, not a day-worker. "You can get day-workers at low wages, to merchandise articles of small value. . . . However, when it comes to retailing an article that costs more than $5, a higher type of salesmanship is required. The man who is capable of that type of salesmanship . . . wants to be in business for himself where he can capitalize on his ability to the largest degree."

A Toothsome Billion

Uncle Sam's sweet tooth costs him $2,700,000 a day, a Chicago manufacturer of candy says. That amounts to about 2 cents a day for each person in the United States. In a year the amount of money spent on candy amounts to approximately $1,000,000,000.

C. W. M.

DIVIDENDS

Illinois Pipe Line Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $4.50, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 15. All but a small percentage of Illinois Pipe Line stock is held by Ohio Oil Company.

Backstay Welt Company, Chicago, omitted the quarterly dividend on the common due Jan. 1. In the previous quarter a dividend of 50 cents was paid.

The Otis Steel Company declared the regular quarterly $1.75 prior preferred dividend, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 19.

Houdaille Hershey Corporation, Chicago, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents on the class A, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 20.

Lehigh Portland Cement Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Feb. 2 to stock of record Jan. 14.

Fairbanks Morse & Co., placed the common stock on a $1.60 annual basis, compared with $3 previously paid, by declaring a quarterly dividend of 40c, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 12.

West Point Manufacturing Company declared a quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15, thereby reducing the stock from an $8 to a $6 basis.

The Trico Products regular quarterly dividend is payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 10 instead of Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 30 as stated Friday.

S. S. Kresge Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 40 cents on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 11.

United States Trust Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 24.

Interstate Natural Gas, Inc., declares an initial dividend of 25 cents, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Dec. 5.

Harriman Investors Fund, Inc., declares the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 29.

REDEEMS PREFERRED STOCK

The Weston Electrical Instrument Company has notified the New York Stock Exchange that it has called for redemption on Jan. 1 at $37.50 per share, plus a dividend of 50 cents, 126,000 shares of its class "A" stock.

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GOVERNMENT TO STUDY RATIONALIATION OF GOODS DISTRIBUTION

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The Department of Commerce has set up a new section in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to study the problems of industrial selling as contrasted with consumer goods marketing, according to William L. Cooper, director of the bureau.

"Present data are inadequate to enable distributors to analyze industrial markets efficiently," Mr. Cooper stated in connection with the announcement. "The movement of industrial goods represents a volume of business estimated at $35,000,000 annually.

"Rationalization of the distribution of these goods to the efficient degree that prevails in the process of their manufacture would bring savings of billions of dollars annually to the consuming public."

G. Read Salisbury of Rochester, N. Y, has been named to take charge of this new activity of the bureau. Mr Salisbury has for the past eight years been engaged in analyzing problems of industrial distribution for private concerns.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CANADIAN PACIFIC

	1930	1929
Oct. gross	$17,113,063	$20,152,442
Net aft taxes	6,554,092	7,309,836
10 mos' gross	149,795,222	178,091,528
Net aft taxes	29,165,525	35,441,625

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA

	1930	1929
Oct gross	$2,111,322	$2,560,836
Net oper income	98,585	479,061
Ten mos' gross	21,070,117	22,925,843
Net oper income	1,962,205	3,087,196

PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE

	1930	1929
Oct gross	$2,243,160	$3,074,389
Net oper income	702,830	777,910
Ten mos' gross	23,878,940	29,237,347
Net oper income	6,459,759	6,981,639

CHICAGO, INDIANA & LOUISVILLE

	1930	1929
Oct gross	$1,259,286	$1,651,781
Net oper income	96,665	304,207
Ten mos' gross	12,643,041	15,370,417
Net oper income	1,043,710	2,286,877

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS

	1930	1929
Oct gross	$1,635,837	$2,177,298
Net oper income	222,746	626,422
Ten mos' gross	16,673,331	19,858,608
Net oper income	1,995,244	4,393,748

SEABOARD AIR LINE

	1930	1929
Oct gross	$3,989,423	$4,474,721
Net oper income	531,724	621,887
Ten mos' gross	41,656,418	49,930,636
Net oper income	5,058,834	9,101,069

DELAWARE & HUDSON

	1930	1929
Oct gross	$3,596,106	$4,022,136
Net oper income	906,899	1,273,876
Ten mos' gross	32,092,916	34,692,507
Net oper income	5,406,415	6,937,867

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH

	1930	1929
Oct gross	$1,390,827	$1,631,878
Net oper income	267,747	270,149
Ten mos' gross	13,037,512	14,981,981
Net oper income	1,842,154	2,513,803

GULF, MOBILE & NORTHERN

	1930	1929
Oct gross	$537,300	$797,377
Net oper income	103,274	233,710
Ten mos' gross	5,056,738	6,482,348
Net oper income	537,071	1,272,095

DENVER & RIO GRANDE WESTERN

	1930	1929
Oct gross	$3,452,914	$3,981,105
Net oper income	1,182,746	1,174,153
Surp aft chgs	†602,474	*647,823
Ten mos' gross	24,942,332	28,906,893
Net oper income	5,854,357	7,214,422
Surp aft chgs	*450,735	*2,248,477

*After interest on general mortgage bonds, which became a fixed charge on Feb. 1, 1929. †Exclusive of interest and sinking fund under general mortgage.

ATCHISON

	1930	1929
Oct gross	$21,561,510	$27,480,138
Net op inc	6,912,980	9,607,657
10 mos gross	192,187,772	*223,542,550
Net op inc	37,291,228	57,596,794

*Includes $2,483,193 back mail pay.

BALTIMORE & OHIO

	1930	1929
Oct gross	$18,203,775	$22,899,047
Net op inc	4,480,707	5,256,490
10 mos gross	178,061,495	208,988,441
Net op inc	34,801,539	43,514,963

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

	1930	1929
Oct gross	$4,682,316	$4,927,914
Net oper inc	216,760	327,613
10 mos gross	52,623,963	61,470,417
Net oper inc	5,931,155	11,414,496

PITTSBURGH & WEST VIRGINIA

	1930	1929
Oct gross	$348,399	$361,260
Net op inc	119,853	164,485
Surp of chgs	114,798	151,387
10 mos gross	4,412,004	4,124,210
Net op inc	1,397,052	2,039,068
Surp of chgs	1,312,994	1,878,477

MISSOURI PACIFIC EXPANDS

L. W. Baldwin, president of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, said the line had entered into a contract to purchase the Northeast Oklahoma Railroad, subject to approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The line was allocated to the Missouri Pacific by the commission. The consideration involved was not made public, but it was understood the transaction involved approximately $1,350,000.

NEW YORK CURB SEAT $105,000

NEW YORK—Arrangements have been made for sale of a New York Curb Exchange membership at $105,000, up $5000 from the previous sale.

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MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3%	2%
Commercial paper	3¼@4	2¾@3
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2 @2¼	2 @2¼
Four to six months	2½@2¾	2½@2¾

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	35⅛c	35⅛c
Bar silver in London	16⅛d	16⅛d
Bar gold in London	85s 1⅜d	85s 1⅜d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$65,000,000	$1,163,000,000
Year ago today	105,000,000	1,398,000,000
Balances	27,000,000	137,000,000
Year ago today	57,000,000	252,000,000
Exchgs. for week	306,000,000	4,502,000,000
Bals. for week	149,000,000	642,000,000
F. R. bank credit	26,305,645	124,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	2 @1⅞
60 days	2 @1⅞
90 days	2 @1⅞
4 months	2⅛@2
5 months	2¼@2⅛
6 months	2¼@2⅛

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	5%
Boston	3	Budapest	5½
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	5
Cleveland	3½	Paris	2½
Dallas	3½	Copenhagen	3½
Kansas City	3½	Helsingfors	6
Minneapolis	4	Lisbon	7½
New York	2½	London	3
Philadelphia	3½	Madrid	6
Richmond	3½	Oslo	4
San Francisco	3½	Prague	4
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	3	Rome	5½
Athens	8	Sofia	10
Berlin	5	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2½	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	9	Vienna	5
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.85 7/16	$4.85 7/16	$4.8661
Cables	4.81 1/16	4.85 1/16	4.8665
France—franc	.0392⅞	.0392⅞	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1394½	.1394	.139
Italy—lira	.0523½	.0523¼	.0526
Germany mark	.2384	.2383	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1408⅝	.1408	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296⅝	.0296⅝	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2674	.2674	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129⅝	.0129¾	.193
Holland—florin	.4024½	.4025	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1749⅝	.1749⅝	.1749
Norway—krone	.2674	.2674	.268
Poland—zloty	.1122	.1122	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0452	.0452	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059½	.0059½	.193
Spain—peseta	.1116	.1111	.193
Sweden—krona	.2684	.2684	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1936¼	.1936¾	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177½	.0177⅛	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3062½	.3087½	*
Shanghai—tael	.3812½	.3850	*
India—rupee	.3597	.3600	.3650
Japan—yen	.4952	.4962	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4962½	.4962½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3437	.3437	.4245
Chile—peso	.1206	.1206	1.2125
Brazil—milreis	.0950	.0960	.1196
Colombia—peso	.9662	.9662	.9737
Peru—pound	.3050	.3062	.40
Uruguay—peso	.7875	.7950	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	1.00 1/16	1.00 5/32	1.00

*Par unsettled.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON (AP)—Money today was 1½ per cent; discount rates—short bills 2 1/16 to 3⅛ per cent; three months 2 1/16 per cent.

BUYING IN SOUTH SHOWS GOOD GAIN, SAYS CREDIT MAN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Frank T. Caldwell, field secretary of the National Credit Association, declared here that in his extensive tour of the Southeast, he had observed a more optimistic outlook among merchants of all kinds as a result of the improved conditions engendered by fall and winter buying.

"Business in Spartanburg and this section generally seems to be improving," he said. "Spartanburg merchants have told me that they have experienced a noticeable increase in their business during the last 30 days."

The purpose of Mr. Caldwell's survey of business conditions in the Southeast, has been to get the facts at first hand of the credit structure in this section.

It has been clearly demonstrated, he said, that the overwhelming failures among retail merchants have been caused by "too loose a policy in extending credit to their customers..."

Mr. Caldwell further asserted that credit wisely granted was a real incentive to business; that it is the unwise granting of credit and the great increase in competitive credit that has caused overbuying on the part of the public.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Caldwell paid high tribute to the newspaper as the best and most effective medium for the merchant to employ.

BROKERS LOANS AT RECORD LOW

WASHINGTON—Loans on stocks and bonds to brokers and dealers by reporting Federal Reserve member banks in New York City during the week ended Nov. 26 decreased $63,000,000 to $2,122,000,000, a new low record for the present series of figures published since 1926 and a low record for the old series of figures to April, 1925, when the weekly total averaged $2,071,000,000. Present total compares with $2,185,000,000 on Nov. 19 and $3,450,000,000 on Nov. 27, 1929, while this week's decrease is the ninth successive loss, bringing the deflation since Sept. 24 to $1,100,000,000.

ROCK ISLAND SURPLUS

Rock Island Lines reports for the 10 months ended Oct. 31 surplus of $7,367,189 after taxes and charges, equal, after dividend requirements on the 7 per cent and 6 per cent preferred stocks, to $5.91 a share on the 743,586 shares of common, compared with $11,910,532, or $12.02 a share, in the first 10 months of 1929. October surplus was $1,271,139, compared with $2,307,352 in October, 1929.

LONG BELL LUMBER CO.

Long Bell Lumber Company reports for nine months ended Sept. 30 net loss of $1,299,610 after depreciation, depletion and interest. In nine months of 1929 profit, including $1,616,386 profit realized on sale of capital assets, was $2,019,799 before federal taxes. For the quarter ended Sept. 30 net loss was $688,689, compared with net loss of only $69 in the third quarter of 1929.

EDISON ELECTRIC EXPANSION

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston is to expend more than $1,000,000 on an addition to its new steam heating plant on Kneeland Street and distribution lines to care for additional steam heat customers.

ALBERT FRANK & CO.

CHICAGO—The new Chicago office of Albert Frank & Co., occupying the entire thirty-eighth floor of 1 La Salle Street, was formerly opened yesterday.

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

BASKETBALL RULE CHANGES

Oswald Tower Explains and Then Leads a General Discussion of Them

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A gathering of 200 persons, most of them basketball officials, met in the new ballroom of the Hotel Astor Nov. 28 to discuss changes in basketball rules for the coming season under the auspices of the Eastern Basketball Rules Interpretation Committee.

Oswald Tower of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., editor of the Basketball Guide and a representative of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, as usual explained the changes in the rules and then led a general discussion of them.

The personal foul rule was among those that caused the most discussion. The new rule is that when a player is fouled in the act of shooting a goal he gets one free shot if he makes the field goal, but gets two tries if he misses.

The jump ball ruling came in for considerable discussion also. The new rule is that each man is allowed to tap the ball twice, but after that he is not allowed to touch it again until the ball has touched the floor, one of the other players, the basket or the backboard.

The meeting, which was opened to the public, was preceded by a dinner at which the executive committee of the National Joint Basketball Rules Committee discussed the general basketball situation.

Among those present were L. W. St. John, physical director at Ohio State University, who was chairman of the meeting; G. T. Hepbron, secretary, of South Orange; William McK. Barber of Yale, chairman of the Eastern Intercolleciate Basketball Association; Ralph Morgan, vice-chairman of the E. I. B. A.; Dr. John Brown Jr. of New York City; A. E. Metzdorf, treasurer, of Rochester; Gus Getebell of the University of Virginia, and Philip G. Lewis of Philadelphia, chairman of the Board of Approved Basketball Officials.

Princeton Awards Athletic Insignia

PRINCETON, N. J.—Athletic insignia have been awarded to 81 athletes, members of the varsity and freshman football and cross-country teams, it was announced Nov. 25 by the Princeton University Athletic Association.

Twenty-five players on the varsity football squad will be given the new six-inch "P" as well as the team manager. Five members and the manager of the championship cross-country team will be given the new four-inch "P."

An unusually high number of freshmen footballers—40 in all—were awarded class numerals. Six members of the championship freshman cross-country team received class numerals.

Other awards were announced Nov. 25. They include the grant of a four-inch "P" to Lon Hocker Jr. '31, of St. Louis in recognition of his membership on the Anglo-American fencing team this last summer. A posthumous award of P. P. T. was made to the late Hartley Dodge of New York as a member of the 1930 polo team.

Wesley H. Woltman '33, of Rutherford, N. J., received 1933 baseball numerals and Thomas Halliday '31, of Cresskill, N. J., received P. P. T. as manager of polo.

The major awards in football and cross-country follow:

FOOTBALL

Major P for Competition Against Yale or in Any Two of the Cornell, Annapolis and Chicago Games

Holmes T. Bennett '31, Cleveland.
Julius Byles '31, Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Stuart E. Hockenbury '31, Harrisburg, Pa.
John Y. Howson '31, Wayne, Pa.
Douglas G. Levick '31, Montclair, N. J.
Clarence G. Meeks '31, Woodcliff, N. J.
Ricardo A. Mestres '31, Bronxville, N. Y.
Charles E. A. Muldaur '31, Elizabeth, N. J.
Stephen W. Pendergast '31, Syracuse, N. Y.
Weatherley Reinmund '31, Englewood, N. J.
George H. Shields 3d '31, St. Louis (manager).
George W. Bogar Jr. '32, Harrisburg, Pa.
Walter H. Gahagan '32, Brooklyn.
Langdon Lea '32, Wynnewood, Pa.
Robert M. McIver '32, Phoenix, Ariz.
Harry E. Nicholson '32, Philadelphia.
John P. Rutherford '32, Allamuchy, N. J.
Caspar Wister '32, Wynnewood, Pa.
William H. Yeokley '32, Lorain, O.
Andrew W. Armour 3d '33, Chicago.
Frederic T. Billings '33, Pittsburgh.
John T. Colson '33, New York City.
Harrison Garrett '33, Baltimore.
William H. Hirst '33, Haverford, Pa.
John F. James Jr. '33, Brooklyn.
Raymond E. Knell '33, Snyder, N. Y.
James S. Purnell '33, Baltimore.

CROSS-COUNTRY

Varsity Letters

Nelson M. Bell '31, Rutherford, N. J.
Henry Clifton Jr. '31, Philadelphia (manager).
Edgar S. Downing '32, Millbrook, N. Y.
James G. Miller '33, Bradford, Pa.
James R. Prior '31, Trenton, N. J.
Melvin W. Wheppard '32, Elmhurst, L. I.

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Portland	1	2	1	4	3	4
Vancouver	1	2	0	4	3	4
Seattle	0	4	1	2	3	4
Tacoma	1	0	1	2	3	2

RESULT NOV. 28

Seattle 2, Vancouver 2 (overtime).

SEATTLE TIES AGAIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash.—Another tie was recorded Nov. 28 in the Pacific Coast Hockey League when Seattle and Vancouver played a 2-to-2 tie. Seattle, Vancouver and Portland are now tied for first in the standing. The Lions tied the score midway in the third period and neither team was able to capitalize in the overtime. It took 18 minutes of action to bring the first goal, Brennan of the Lions registering. The first goals of the season for the Eskimos came early in the second period. Jack Walker succeeded in a solo rush and Bernard Anderson took a pass from Walker for the other, both within a minute. Carr secured the equalizer on an assist from Pennicher.

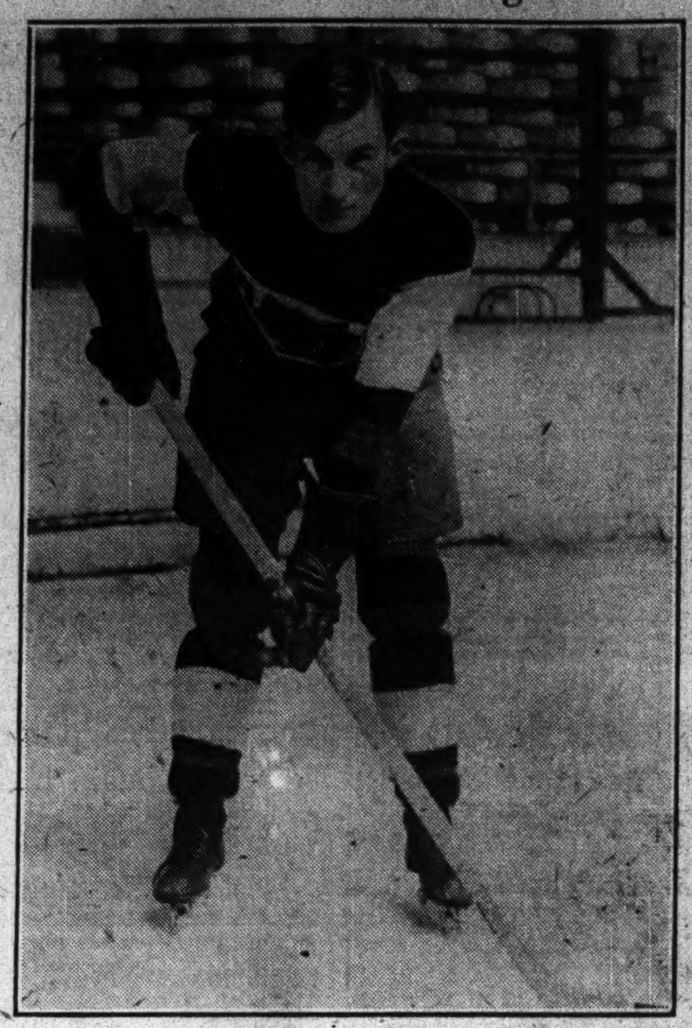
GREENLEAF WINS BOTH BLOCKS

NEW YORK—E. Ralph Greenleaf triumphed over Tom Hueston in both afternoon and evening play of their 1500-point pocket billiards match at the Strand Academy on Nov. 28. Greenleaf now leads by 1000 to 760. He defeated Hueston in the afternoon, 129 to 29, in seven innings, with a high run of 84 to his opponent's 13, and at night won, 114 to 63, in 14 innings, with a high run of 39 to Hueston's 29. The match ends Nov. 30.

SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTS

COLUMBIA, S. C. (AP)—Miles Blount '32 of Mullins, S. C., a halfback, was elected captain of the South Carolina football team for 1931 on Nov. 28. Curran P. Hughey '32 of Columbia, a guard, was named alternate captain.

Leads the Boston Tigers



CAPT. REG. MACKEY
Boston Canadian-American Hockey League Club.

NEW YORK GIRLS WIN AGAIN, 3 TO 2

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA—Another victory was won by the New York girls' field hockey team on Nov. 28, defeating Chicago by 3 to 2, in an intercity tournament match on St. Martin's field. New York led at half time, 2 to 1.

The three New York goals were scored by Miss Margaret McAghon, Miss Virginia Bourguardez and Miss Elizabeth Lausser. Miss Ruth Spalinger and Miss Marion Maxim scored for the losers. The feature of this contest was the playing of Mrs. Verna Baker, captain and goalie of Chicago, who made many seemingly impossible stops.

Manhattan defeated St. Louis by 3 to 0 in another match. Miss Terresa Crowley scored twice for the winners, while Miss Ethel Kloberg added another.

Philadelphia won from Fairchester of Connecticut, 1 to 0, but not until after one of the closest contested battles in years. The score was made by Capt. Anne Townsend in the second half.

In the remaining matches, Boston easily defeated North Shore of Chicago, 8 to 0; Baltimore won from Wetmachek, 8 to 1, and the Philadelphia second team shut out New Jersey, 11 to 0.

Pacific Coast Conference

SO. CALIFORNIA		CALIFORNIA	
52-U. C. L. A.	0	19-Santa Clara	7
27-Oregon State	7	0-Wash. State	16
6-Wash. State	7	7-St. Mary's	6
65-Utah State	0	7-Olympic Club	13
41-Stanford	12	0-Washington	13
33-Denver	13	46-Montana	0
74-California	0	0-So. California	74
52-Hawaii	0	8-Nevada	0
32-Washington	0	0-Stanford	41
382	39	87	170

STANFORD		OREGON STATE	
32-W. C. Army	0	48-Willamette	0
18-Olympic Club	0	16-Gonzaga	6
20-Santa Clara	0	7-So. California	27
0-Minnesota	0	20-Calif. Aggies	0
13-Oregon State	7	7-Stanford	13
12-So. California	41	57-Pacific	0
20-U. C. L. A.	0	7-Wash. State	14
25-Washington	7	15-Oregon	0
57-Calif. Tech	7	19-U. C. L. A.	0
41-California	0	12-W. Virginia	0
238	62	208	60

WASH. STATE		WASHINGTON	
47-Col. of Idaho	12	48-Whitman	0
16-California	0	27-Montana	0
7-So. California	6	27-Idaho	0
24-Gonzaga	0	0-Oregon	7
61-Montana	0	13-California	0
14-Oregon State	7	60-Puget Sound	0
33-Idaho	7	7-Stanford	25
3-Washington	0	0-Wash. State	3
		0-So. California	32
205	32	182	67

MONTANA		U. C. L. A.	
18-Andoes	14	0-So. California	52
52-Mt. St. Charles	0	21-Pomona	0
0-Washington	27	6-St. Mary's	21
13-Mont. State	6	30-California T.	0
0-Wash. State	61	0-Stanford	20
0-California	46	0-Oregon	7
27-Gonzaga	15	0-Oregon State	19
12-Idaho	6		
122	175	57	119

OREGON		IDAHO	
20-Pacific	0	6-Montana St.	7
51-Willamette	0	30-Col. of Idaho	6
14-Drake	7	0-Washington	27
7-Washington	0	46-Whitman	0
20-Idaho	6	6-Oregon	20
7-U. C. L. A.	0	26-Gonzaga	0
0-Oregon St	15	7-Wash. State	33
6-St. Mary's	7	6-Montana	12
125	35	127	105

BREWERS PURCHASE SHIRES

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (AP)—Art Shires has been purchased by the Milwaukee Association Baseball Club for $10,000 cash from the Washington Senators, Lou Nahin, vice-president of the Brewers, announced Nov. 28. Nahin said the new first baseman, widely known for his publicity antics, would start spring training with the Brewers. While Nahin announced no element of trade in the purchase of Shires, local sports writers said there might be some player consideration involved with the St. Louis American League Club, which controls the Milwaukee Association Club.

CHICAGO ELECTS HORWITZ

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—S. J. Horwitz '32, who played guard, tackle and end, in some games this fall in a vain attempt to stop opponents, has been elected captain of the football team at University of Chicago for next season. He succeeds E. I. Van Nice '31, halfback, the only star the Maroons had this season, who was unable to appear in any game. Horwitz weighs 168 and is fast and clever. He was formerly a star guard at Englewood High School here.

YANKEES SECURE BATTERY

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP) — Jim Weaver, pitcher, who last season won 21 games for Baltimore of the International League and his battery mate, Tom Padden, have been sold to the New York Yankees, George M. Weiss, general manager of the Orioles, said Nov. 28. The Orioles are to receive Bill Hopkins and Kenneth Holloway, pitchers, an unnamed player and an unannounced sum in cash for the Baltimore battery, Weiss said.

TIGERS AND EAGLES IN SECOND CLASH

Boston Tigers and the New Haven Eagles meet at the Boston Garden tonight in their second Canadian-American Hockey League match. The two teams opened the season Nov. 9 in New Haven and Boston returned the victor by a score of 2 to 1. Since then the Eagles have lost to Springfield and Providence by the same scores, 6 to 1, but have defeated Philadelphia twice, 2 to 0 and 2 to 1. One other game with Providence resulted in a scoreless tie. The Tigers defeated Philadelphia, 9 to 3, and then lost to Philadelphia, 2 to 1, and Providence, 4 to 2.

The continued absence of Harry Foster from the defense may bring about another change in the lineup of the Tigers tonight. Guy McNeil may replace Bill Brander as a starter with Captain Mackey on the defense. It is also announced from Boston headquarters that Eddie Burke will start at center in place of Paul Runge. New Haven is bringing a few new faces along with the old favorites. Those best known of the Eagles are Jakie Forbes, goalie, George Himes and Chris Speyer, defense, Roy Burmister and Billy Boucher on the forward line. Eddie Jeremiah of the Dartmouth College team last year is also forward with New Haven. Eddie Convey, Vernon Ayers and Harry Radley, Kuhn and Jack Keating are newly recruited Eagles.

ALABAMA ELEVEN IS TO REPRESENT EAST

LOS ANGELES (AP)—The University of Alabama on Nov. 28 was extended an invitation to represent the East in the annual New Year's football game at the Pasadena Rose Bowl. Earl Foster, graduate manager of State College of Washington, the representative of the West, extended the invitation to the Crimson eleven.

Alabama has gone through its season's schedule without defeat, winning nine games, eight of which were against Southern Conference teams. The strength of the Tuscaloosa eleven was proven by the manner in which the Wade men met and downed Tennessee, Vanderbilt, Kentucky and Florida—four of the best squads in the South—on successive Saturdays.

Alabama's season record follows: 43, Howard 0; 64, Mississippi 0; 25, Sewanee 0; 18, Tennessee 6; 12, Vanderbilt 7; 19, Kentucky 0; 20, Florida 0; 33, Louisiana State 0; 13, Georgia 0.

TUSCALOOSA, Ala. (AP)—President George H. Denny of the University of Alabama said on Nov. 28 the Crimson tide would accept the invitation to play Washington State at Pasadena, Calif., Jan. 1.

Mr. Denny said Jeff Coleman, athletic business manager, had been notified by telephone from Pasadena that an invitation was being sent by telegraph.

The invitation was Alabama's third to the annual western coast classic, having beaten Washington 20 to 19 in 1925, and tied Stanford 7 to 7 two years later.

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Oakland Sheiks	2	0	1	8	1	4
Oakland Checkers	1	0	0	4	1	2
San Fran. Tigers	1	0	1	2	4	2
S. F. Black Hawks	1	0	2	2	9	2
Los Angeles	0	0	1	1	2	0

RESULT NOV. 28

S. F. Black Hawks 2, Los Angeles 1.

BLACK HAWKS WIN OVERTIME GAME

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN FRANCISCO—The San Francisco Black Hawks defeated the Los Angeles Millionaires in a closely fought California Hockey League game Nov. 28 by a score of 2 to 1. An extra period was necessary to decide the contest. The San Francisco team scored in the first period, while Los Angeles evened up in the second period.

WEST INDIES CRICKETERS WIN

MELBOURNE, Australia (AP)—Batting first in a match against Victoria which commenced here Nov. 28, the West Indies cricket team scored 212 in their first innings, honors going to Headley, who got 131 runs in 141 minutes, during which he hit 14 fours. Victoria commenced its first innings, and at the close of play had scored 137 for two wickets.

FRITZ MAISEL REAPPOINTED

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—Fritz Maisel, manager of the Baltimore International League baseball team in 1929 and 1930, has been reappointed for the 1931 season, it was announced Nov. 28 by Charles H. Knapp, president of the Orioles and of the league.

COLLEGE POLO RESULT

Norwich 21, Cornell 9.

NEW CANADIAN ATHLETIC BODY

Foresters Take Definite Steps to Organize for All Lines of Sport

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Que. — Where there existed in Canada just the Amateur Athletic Union with all its branches and subsidiaries, and a strong recreational organization when November was ushered in, the month-end found in addition a new and strong association. The Canadian amateur body and Canadian National Railways Recreation Association have been joined by another—the newly organized Canadian Order of Foresters' Amateur Athletic Association.

Thus the A. A. U. of C. has as companion organizations two big associations in the C. N. R. A. and C. O. of F. A. A. A., the railway membership now being one of 100,000 and the latter of 56,000 in prospective members.

Definite steps to form the Foresters' association were undertaken at Montreal, Nov. 25, at the Queen's Hotel, a unit of Dominion-wide scope, consisting of all the courts of the order. And when this end was attained a dream of several years had been realized by G. E. Thomas of Verdun, near by. For it was this Montreal sportsman, keen supporter of amateurism in this section of the Dominion, who had sponsored the movement and actually brought about gradual steps to organize.

Thomas Elected President

Fittingly, Mr. Thomas was honored with election to the presidency and has gathered about him a capable group of officers whose first acts must be furtherance of the scheme. Thus complete organization from the Sydneys to Victoria, B. C., may be accomplished. Intention to appoint district committees to control their sectors and coöperate in activity with one another and their parent body was outlined and will be fulfilled immediately.

All lines of sport will be pursued, it is understood. And these activities will be confined to members of the Foresters in Canada, the association handling all playdowns and, by elimination series, bringing about declaration of champions from coast to coast.

Many sections in the Dominion report favorably toward the project. In Montreal, headquarters of this big national athletic organization, interest is very keen. With some 36 branches of Montreal district represented at the formation conference, and with a 9000 membership from Montreal lodges promised, indications of success in this province are assured. The Maritimes are said to be heartily in accord too.

Perkins First Vice-President

Albert G. Perkins, local district membership organizer of the Order's English lodges, attended the meeting, proving a strong advocater of the move. His untiring efforts to bring about formation were recognized when it came to balloting for officers, he being chosen first vice-president. The slate of officers is:

W. M. Couper, K. C. of Montreal, honorary-president; A. C. Wiley of Brantford, Ont., honorary vice-president; G. E. Thomas, president; A. G. Perkins, first vice-president; J. Butterworth, second vice-president; C. Tillman, secretary; H. F. McGrady, treasurer; H. Clark, corresponding secretary.

A banquet is planned here for Dec. 10, with delegates from all corners of the Dominion attending, to consider further plans to speed up the organization work. All who were present at the initiatory session pledged fullest support to President Thomas.

The executive committee will immediately look over property sites in and around Montreal for a suitable venue to stage their games. A special committee will lose no time in investigating and recommending a location on which the local branch may erect a clubhouse.

A bright future is predicted for this newly formed association and steps later to affiliate with the A. A. U. of C. will be dealt with as soon as organization is complete.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	6	0	1	16	3	12
London	3	2	3	14	11	8
Windsor	3	2	1	19	14	8
Detroit	2	1	1	9	8	5
Cleveland	1	2	1	6	6	4
Syracuse	1	0	5	8	17	2
Pittsburgh	0	1	4	7	20	1

RESULTS NOV. 28

Windsor 5, Syracuse 1.
London 1, Detroit 1, overtime.

WINDSOR WINS EASILY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINDSOR, Ont.—Outclassing Syracuse Stars by a wide margin after the first period, Windsor Bulldogs scored a 5-to-1 victory here Nov. 28 before 3000 fans and went into a tie with London Tecumsehs for second place in the International Hockey League. Each club scored once in the first period. Windsor added two in the second and two more in the third and missed a dozen others by the narrowest of margins. Earle Robinson, Windsor star forward, increased his hold on league scoring honors with two goals and an assist, giving him eight goals and three assists for six games.

LONDON TIES DETROIT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON, Ont.—London Tecumsehs held Detroit Olympics to an overtime tie, 1 to 1, here Nov. 28 and retained a hold on second place in the International Hockey League standing although sharing it with Windsor.

SHAMROCKS SELL COUSINS TO FLYERS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—William Cousins, right defense, has been sold by the Chicago Shamrocks to the St. Louis Flyers, it is announced by John Farquhar, manager. Cousins will play with the Flyers against the Shamrocks here Nov. 30.

BY-PLAYS

WHAT ARE THE MEN GOING TO DO ABOUT IT

THE women athletes of England are in revolt over the intricate subject of dress modes, and, as a result, have given themselves permission to appear on the track in future with less sartorial encumbrance than is compulsory for the men. Hitherto, women athletes in England have been enjoined to wear tunics with sleeves that reach to the elbow and "shorts" which reach to within four inches of the knee when the wearer is kneeling. Lord Decies, president of the Women's Amateur Athletic Association, is in favor of this regulation being maintained, and in support of his views he produced for inspection at the 1930 annual general meeting of the W. A. A. A. a newspaper clipping showing an up-to-date Atalanta garbed in sleeveless singlet and shorts that did justice to their name. But what his lordship put forward as a dire warning presumably looked fairly good to the ladies in conclave assembled, for, after a prolonged discussion, they decided unanimously to lay down a new law that sleeves need not be more than one inch long, and that shorts will not be considered too short provided they reach halfway to the knee. Then, as a consolation, perhaps, to their president, they declared that their new workmanlike garb must be concealed beneath a track suit or wrap "worn from the dressing room to the point of competition, and between the events." And what makes the ladies smile is that, while they may frisk and frolic in this fresh phase of freedom (having arrived at the point of competition, of course!), their menfolk will be required by their governing body, the Amateur Athletic Association, to wear sleeves halfway to the elbow. Should not something be done about the emancipation of the mere male?

CATCHES THEM FROM ALL DIRECTIONS

Sureness in punt catching is one of the prettiest sights to see in a football game. Spectators at the Northwestern-Wisconsin game were treated to a most spectacular exhibition of this art, and L. E. Hanley '31, halfback for Northwestern, provided the entertainment.

Due to a heavy fog and sprinkle, resulting in a muddy field, it early turned into a kicking game, and Hanley was kept busy at his specialty all afternoon. The crowd could seldom see the ball for the mist, but this limitation of vision did not bother Hanley, nor did the slippery surface of the ball. He caught every punt with never a flicker of uncertainty.

Hanley squatted and caught them in a bushel basket made of his lap, his arms and his chest. He even caught one sideways while one leg was in the grasp of a too eager tackler, who thereby cost Wisconsin a 15-yard penalty.

Time after time Hanley ran the ball back for good gains. Other times he was smashed to the ground immediately by two and three opponents, but still he caught them. Only twice did he ask for a free catch. If there is a place on the All-America for an infallible punt catcher, Hanley should be a candidate.

WHAT ABOUT THE MARINES?

When Bobby Jones was competing in the United States amateur golf championship tournament on the links of the Merion Gricket Club last September, the crowd that wanted to see him try for his fourth major championship title of the year was so great that the association had to call out the Marines to protect him. Now that he has retired from tournament play, what will the marines have to do?

SERVES NOTICE ON CAMBRIDGE GOLFERS

J. P. Marston, the new captain of the Oxford University golf team, showed his men exactly what is required of them (especially against Cambridge next March) when recently he defeated Charles Whitcombe, the British professional match-play champion, by 1 hole in the Dark Blues' opening fixture of the present term. This match was against a strong side of professionals capained by J. H. Taylor, and each undergraduate received a start of three holes. Marston discounted two-thirds of his advantage at the first two holes, and the merit of his performance lies in the fact that, after being only 1 up with 16 to play, he battled stroke for stroke with his renowned opponent, seized every opportunity that came his way, and gained the victory after Whitcombe had squared matters at the fifteenth green. It was what could be termed, in cricket parlance, a real "captain's innings."

CREW COACHES DIFFER ONLY IN ACCENT

Charley Whiteside, broad-shouldered and smiling Harvard crew coach, was asked the differences between the Leader, Callow, Glendon, etc., strokes, and he laughed. The following is his answer—if it is an answer? "Let me tell you something. Bert Haines, freshman coach at Harvard, learned his rowing in England, and later taught there, even having coached professional scullers who have won the Diamond Sculls. He did not come over to the United States until after 1914, about the time that I took up rowing. I learned in Syracuse, N. Y., and he learned in England, years before my time. We met in Cambridge when my Harvard coaching appointment went through and discussed our methods for three solid hours, beginning with fundamentals, machines, tank and shell, and when every idea we had was exchanged, we found that the only difference was in his English accent."

New Letter Ruling in Effect at Yale

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—All deserving members of the minor sports teams at Yale University will be given the minor "Y" regardless of how many games the team wins or loses, according to an announcement made by the Yale Athletic Association Nov. 28. This new ruling involves a major change in Yale's custom of awarding letters and insignia to members of minor sports squads, but does not affect the major sports.

Many Yale alumni have favored this change as the first step toward the dissolution of the distinction between major and minor sports. Several colleges and universities have gone so far as to adopt the modern system of considering all sports on an equal basis.

Subscribers to the Yale Bowl Fund in 1914, when the unique structure was built at a cost of $300,000, have had their accounts closed and no longer will be able to secure large blocks of tickets to the Yale-Princeton and Harvard-Yale games as preferred buyers, it was learned Nov. 28.

These subscribers furnished the sum needed to build the Bowl and were allowed ticket privileges for 15 years. This time limit should have expired in 1928, but was extended for two years, because there were no football games during the two war years.

In 1920 extensive improvements were made in the Bowl and another fund was raised in a similar way called the "Bowl Competition Fund." With this additional seats were constructed and the parapet was more generally utilized.

TO APPLY FOR CLASS B RATING

DURHAM, N. C. (AP)—Judge W. G. Bramham, president of the Piedmont League, has announced that the league's directors have voted to apply to the National Association of Minor Leagues for a class B rating. Mr. Bramham said the circuit is entitled to a higher rating as the aggregate population of the six member cities now exceeds 250,000.

HARVARD ELECTS DEC. 12

Harvard will elect its varsity footbal captain for 1931 on Dec. 12 and in the evening the 1930 players, coaches and a few friends will be given a banquet at the Harvard Club of Boston.

OVER the NET

FRANCE, the United States, Italy and England are represented in the world tennis ranking published early in November in the Daily Telegraph, London, by that well-known English critic, A. Wallis Myers. Henri Cochet of France is given first place again, and second place is awarded, and rightly so, to none other than Big Bill Tilden. Johnny Doeg, the present United States singles champion, follows Jean Borotra of France, who is placed third. Next in line are Francis X. Shields, Wilmer L. Allison Jr., George M. Lott Jr. of the United States, Humbert L. de Morpurgo, Italy; Christian Boussus, France, and H. W. (Bunny) Austin, England. Tilden's place above that of Johnny Doeg was undoubtedly given to him because of his showing in Europe, his winning of the only point for his country in the challenge round of the Davis Cup match against France and his victory at Wimbledon, and due consideration of his showing in the United States, due to a mishap, following a successful trip abroad.

Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., the former Helen Wills, is given No. 1 position in Myers's list, with Fraulein Cecille Aussem of Germany second. Another German woman player, Fraulein H. Krahwinkel, was ranked among the world's first 10. Mrs. H. Holcroft-Watson of England was placed third; Miss Elizabeth M. Ryan, United States, fourth; Mme. Renee Mathieu, France, fifth; Miss Helen M. Jacobs, United States, sixth; Miss Phyllis E. Mudford, England, seventh; Señorita Elvia de Alvarez, Spain, eighth; Miss Betty Nuthall, England, ninth, and Fraulein Krahwinkel, tenth. Miss Nuthall, although champion of the United States, did not make a good showing in England before journeying to the United States, nor did she make the Wightman Cup team this year. She ranks third among England's best this year.

BADMINTON BECOMES POPULAR IN MANITOBA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—The game of badminton has become exceeding popular in Manitoba. An indication of its growth is seen in the interest taken by the Provincial Premier, John Bracken, who was consented to become the patron of the Manitoba Badminton Association for the coming season.

Many clubs are being formed throughout the Province, but in northern Manitoba particularly, the game has won many enthusiasts and there are many fine players. In Winnipeg a city badminton league will start play in December, with two sections.

Dates will be set soon for play in the Manitoba badminton championships. The tournament will be played
SHAMROCKS SELL COUSINS TO FLYERS
off in the splendid club house of the Winnipeg Winter club, opened last year, and the winners will take part in the Canadian championships, which will be held this year on the new courts of the Quebec City Club.

FERGUSON CHOSEN REFEREE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Joseph Ferguson, of New York, has been chosen referee of the matches at the world's championship for professional pocket billiard players to be held in Dwyers Academy, New York, Dec. 8 to 18. Ferguson has refereed five previous tournaments of this caliber, including that held at Detroit a year ago.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL RESULT

Stetson 18, Miami 9.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 90

AUREL JOLIAT

Canadiens, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey with Canadiens in the National Hockey League in the 1922-23 season. He was born Aug. 29, 1901, at Ottawa, Can. He is a lefthand shot, is about 5ft. 6in. in height, weighs about 140 pounds, and play left wing. His record:

1919-20—Ottawa, amateur hockey
1920-21—Iroquois Falls Intermediates
1921-22—No hockey
1922-23—Canadiens, National Hockey League
1923-24—Canadiens, National Hockey League
1924-25—Canadiens, National Hockey League
1925-26—Canadiens, National Hockey League
1926-27—Canadiens, National Hockey League
1927-28—Canadiens, National Hockey League
1928-29—Canadiens, National Hockey League
1929-30—Canadiens, National Hockey League
1930-31—Canadiens, National Hockey League

BASKETBALL AT DARTMOUTH

Green Five Expected to Make Good Showing in Intercollegiate League

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HANOVER, N. H.—The Dartmouth College basketball team has every reasonable expectation of making a good showing in the Eastern Intercollegiate League this year, for the squad is well fortified with veterans and members of the 1929 successful freshman team.

This year's Dartmouth team is captained by Gray M. Magee '31, of Los Angeles, Calif., who has played guard for two seasons. Magee is also a letterman and end on the football team and he forsook the gridiron this year in order to prepare himself for basketball. Again Albert D. Stark, National League baseball umpire, is head coach of basketball and during his three-year tenure in that capacity he has turned out uniformly good teams.

At present the practice sessions are only for conditioning, as many of the lettermen are engaged in other fall sports. The football squad claims several basketball players, notably William T. McCall '32 and Aarne A. Frigard '32, the latter not competing last year on account of scholastic difficulties. Olin V. Porter '32, is still another basketball star who was kept out of action last year but is again eligible.

Men From Other Teams Out

Other football men who will turn to the court are Harold F. Mackey '33, who was a brilliant player as a freshman last year, and William E. Britten '32, who played in several of the games.

The soccer team claims Robert T. Beisel '31, who is a two-year letterman on the basketball team and is at present the goal tender of the soccer eleven.

Lettermen who reported for the first call included Benjamin D. Burch '32, who was a scoring star in most of the games, and Lauri E. Myllykangas '31. Myllykangas was reported as dropping basketball this year in order to give his time to baseball, in which he was the leading pitcher of the Eastern Intercollegiate League. But he reconsidered and has been working out with the squad.

Edward C. Picken '31, is another veteran who reported, and while he is not as brilliant as his brother, former Capt. James E. Picken Jr. '27, he is considered a valuable defensive player. The only candidate for center is Irving Kramer '32, who was used also as a guard last year, and the coach may have to look for a sophomore for this position, as Kramer lacks the height necessary.

Sophomore material is plentiful, as two captains will be available. Mackey led the Green yearlings last year until forced from the team on account of scholastic ineligibility, and then Charles L. Snow Jr. '33 was appointed in his place. Other forwards coming up will be George D. Edwards '33 and Parmer B. Maxwell '33; while Fred E. Prince '33 was the regular center for half the season. Guards now available for varsity basketball will be John K. Smart '33, S. E. Quinn '33 and George P. Drowne Jr. '33.

Should Have Fine Team

Dartmouth will be able to put a flashy team on the floor for the league games, as several men have won the reputation of being brilliant. McCall, who has made his name as a football player, is rated as a fine forward, and Burch is one of the best chance takers on the team. The center position alone will be a problem to Coach Stark, for he lost a veteran in B. R. Lewin '30, who held the position for three years. If Mackey is again available he will doubtless step into the center rôle, for he has the height and ability.

Other players who may figure in the Dartmouth lineup are William J. Bennett Jr. '32 and Robert A. Rolfe '31, who have been used in several games in the past. Rolfe is the varsity baseball captain, but showed up well on the court and started the Harvard University game of last year.

Other members of the Dartmouth squad who have seen action in the past are William T. Wendell '31, Edmund Sieminski '31, Wilbur H. Mack '32, and J. O. Zimmerman '32. The Dartmouth league schedule is as follows:

Jan. 10—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 12—Yale at Hanover; 17—Princeton at Hanover.

Feb. 11—Cornell at Ithaca; 14—Columbia at Hanover; 21—Yale at New Haven; 28—Pennsylvania at Hanover.

March 7—Princeton at Princeton; 9—Columbia at New York; 14—Cornell at Hanover.

Railroad Tunnel Ready for Opening

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Completed six weeks ahead of time because of dry weather, favorable to construction, the tunnel of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, driven for a mile and a fifth through Cumberland Mountain, on the Kentucky-Virginia border, will be formally opened on Dec. 1.

The new tunnel will form an outlet to the Southeast and the Atlantic seaboard for millions of tons of Kentucky mined coal. The project cost $5,300,000 and was started in October, 1927. An extension of the time was granted from Oct. 1, 1930, to Dec. 31.

The Hagans Tunnel, so called because that town in Virginia is nearest to it, is a link in a 13-mile extension of the Martin's Fork branch of the L. & N. This extension permits a direct outlet for traffic from the prolific Harlan County coal fields on the L. & N. lines to the lines of the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railway, recently leased by the L. & N.

More than that, the new line and tunnel form a link in a new merchandise route from Louisville and Cincinnati, and points north and west of those cities, to the Carolinas and south Atlantic ports, and probably will become a direct through passenger route from Chicago to Charleston, S. C., and other points.

4-H CLUB TROPHY GOES TO TYPICAL FARM LEADERS

South Carolina Boy, Kansas Girl Set Goal for Youth in Agriculture

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—What is the typical farm leader of tomorrow going to be like? Expert and a master of his environment—if one may take as an indication the boy and girl winners of the 1930 Moses leadership trophy announced at the annual National 4-H Club congress here Nov. 28.

Carroll Brannon of Spartanburg, S. C., and Florence Melchert of Ottawa, Kan., were chosen from the 830,000 members of the 4-H Club organization of farm boys and girls because of their achievements in promoting club work in their own neighborhood. Chosen for superior achievement, they nevertheless indicate the type of person that the 4-H Club movement holds up as a standard.

Neither comes from an especially well-to-do home. The farms where they were raised are the kind where there is opportunity for plenty of hard work. Carroll manages to earn his way in his first year of college by milking a dozen cows morning and night. Florence made enough on her club earnings to go to college one semester, but a flood "washed away her hopes," as she said, and she decided that her place was at home, helping her parents reëstablish their farm.

But both young people are full of enthusiasm for agriculture. Florence wrote in a record of work:

"I believe the farm boys and girls who are growing up in the true spirit, of 4-H Club work with all its improved methods and high ideals have the most promising future that any young persons in the world have ever had."

Carroll, instead of complaining about the necessity for the chores he must do to stay in college, getting up before daybreak to be in the cow barn for milking at five, writes gratefully of them.

"Without 4-H Club experience," he said, "there is no doubt that I would not have had this job."

Both young people seem to manage to strike a happy balance in their club and home life. Neighbors and acquaintances, writing their recommendations of these young people, noted especially that their zeal for club organization did not keep them from giving important help with the farm chores at home.

County in South for Better Schools

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

UNION, S. C.—Union County which during the World War exceeded every other [illegible] in America in its patriotic response to the Government call for [illegible] is now turning to [illegible] patriotic program for the education of its youth.

Better school buildings, better equipment, [illegible] teachers and [illegible] educational system are the objectives of Mrs. Frances W. Beaty, County Superintendent of Education, one of the first women ever to be elected in South Carolina and this county to that position.

To put into effect the complete program, much of which has already been accomplished, this county devoted to educational work alone [illegible] per cent of all taxes collected during 1930, the aggregate amount for schools derived from various sources being $221,[illegible], according to an announcement just made by James S. Betenbaugh, County Auditor.

During the past year approximately 30 per cent of the county's population were in the county schools of which 53 per cent were whites and 47 per cent Negroes. The attendance percentage shows that the whites rated 79 per cent and the Negroes 71½ per cent.

Van Dyke Criticizes Lewis Nobel Award

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA—The award of the 1930 Nobel Prize to Sinclair Lewis was characterized as a "bouquet" to him but a "backhanded compliment" to America by Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Princeton professor and former Minister to the Netherlands, speaking here on Nov. 28.

Dr. Van Dyke, speaking at a luncheon of the Business Men's Association of Germantown, criticized the "present day school of scoffing writers" and said that Mr. Lewis' novels do not "honestly represent" the best in American literature.

"In choosing the author of 'Main Street' and 'Elmer Gantry' for this year's highest award the Swedish Academy handed Mr. Lewis a bouquet, but gave America a backhanded compliment," Dr. van Dyke said. "It used to be that Americans were taught to honor traditions; these traditions were instilled in our hearts. Nowadays the modern idea is to scoff at them."

ONE 1929 CHAMPION ELEVEN REPEATED

NEW YORK (AP)—The college football season now drawing to a close has been a hard one for champions. The 1930 title races in the country's six major conferences have ended with only one champion of 1929 able to repeat outright, the University of Utah in the Rocky Mountain group, although another, Tulane, obtained a tie with Alabama in the southern Conference.

Here are the champions of the various groups for both years:

1930	1929
Western Conference	
Northwestern and Michigan (tie)	Purdue
Southern Conference	
Alabama and Tulane (tie)	Tulane
"Big Six" Conference	
Kansas	Nebraska
Southwest Conference	
Texas	Texas Christian
Rocky Mountain Conference	
Utah	Utah
Pacific Coast Conference	
Washington State	Four tied

Educators Urged to Do Own Thinking

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Dr. William J. Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education, criticized the general lack of independent thinking among present-day educators in an address before the forty-fourth annual meeting of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Middle States and Maryland here on Nov. 28. Educators must decide between the inculcation of fixed conclusions in their teachings or the development of a process of independent thinking, he declared.

"Educators should be concerned with the natural environment of the people, which has changed very little as decade has succeeded decade," he said. "It is the obligation of the teacher, either high school or college, to teach people to fit into their environment."

Other speakers were Dr. Weir C. Ketler, president of the Grove City College, Grove City, Pa., and Henry P. Miller, principal of the Atlantic City High School.

Dr. Murray Bartlett, president of Hobart College, Hobart, N. Y., was elected president of the association for the coming year. He succeeds James N. Rule of Harrisburg, Pa., deputy commissioner of the Pennsylvania State Department of Public Instruction.

Membership of the association is comprised of executives of 563 colleges, junior colleges and secondary schools in the states of Pennsylvania, New York, Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland, District of Columbia, and Panama Canal Zone.

Amusements

Newman in Rome

As Mr. Newman remarked, in his second Traveltalk of this season's series in Symphony Hall last night, one does not usually attend two weddings in one evening. The wedding of the Crown Prince of Italy alone provided magnificence enough to last for weeks, a wedding which an entire country, and some of its possessions, turned out to celebrate in gala dress. We saw the bride and groom standing to receive gifts and homage from the peasants who marched past in a procession which rivaled our own Tercentenarian splendors, and which lasted throughout a day. One might think that the happy peasant girls, all pretty, some very beautiful, were dancing at their own marriage fêtes. After resting from this transplendency in a brief intermission, we applied ourselves to the nuptials of Mussolini's daughter, in which a bridal train figured more prominently than it was expected to. This affair was also of a gorgeousness, and Mr. Newman assured us that here we were guests, not onlookers.

We saw something of Signor Mussolini with his family at the Villa Torlona. An imposing, vigorous man in action as shown by the motion pictures; an excellent, fearless horseman; keenly interested in the immediate scene surrounding him. We saw the amazing horsemanship of cavalry officers in a test, taking unbelievable obstacles, for the most part without mishap.

The excavations and restorations which are bringing back ancient glories of architecture, great fluted columns, gardens, and old statues replacing the area of ghetto and tenements, the work of modernizing a city by renewing its antiquities—all this was fascinating. Yet there are new buildings, comfortable homes and apartment houses attesting Rome's present prosperity.

We visited Vatican City, where greater liberality now abides. We saw the Swiss Guards in the charming costume designed by Michelangelo; and watched changes of the Palatine Guard. We viewed other reminders of the Titan of Art—the "Moses," the Sistine Chapel, "The Last Judgment," the vast St. Peter's.

A portrait study of Pope Pius XI was given, followed by more intimate glimpses in motion pictures of his daily life. Mr. Newman said that motion pictures of the Pope were forbidden; but he received special permission. Many of the other pictures of this exhilarating lecture were made possible only by the sanction and good will of the Italian Government.

Next week Mr. Newman conducts us to Obermmergau, a capital chance to make up for a lost opportunity, or to revive a recent experience.

Motion Pictures

"Tom Sawyer"

Metropolitan Theater—"Tom Sawyer"—An all-talking screen comedy adapted by Sam Mintz, William Slavens McNutt and Grover Jones from the story by Mark Twain. Directed by John Cromwell and presented by Paramount. The cast:

Tom Sawyer	Jackie Coogan
Huckleberry Finn	Junior Durkin
Becky Thatcher	Mitzi Green
Schoolmaster	Lucien Littlefield
Muff Potter	Tully Marshall
Aunt Polly	Clara Blandick
Mary	Mary Jane Irving
Sid	Jackie Searl
Joe Harper	Dick Winslow
Injun Joe	Charles Stevens
The Minister	Charles Sellon

A delightful edition of the story of this Not Really Bad Boy is presented at the Metropolitan this week. Children, like puppets, make excellent actors, for they are utterly sincere and without self-consciousness. Only Jackie Coogan in the title rôle, a little mindful of his glamorous career, seemed perhaps a trifle sophisticated for his part. To the adult at least, his technique was in evidence. No doubt to Michael and his brethren he was as regular a boy as the others.

But Joe Harper, Huckleberry Finn and the winningly portrayed little wretch, Sid, stepped realistically from the well-loved pages. Becky Thatcher was natural enough, if a little overpriggish. And Aunt Polly was one adult who, despite her nagging ways, warmed the cockles of one's heart.

The action follows the story fairly accurately, for a screen version. Tom gets into mischief and out again with the same compelling unintention. His imagination leads him by the nose into many an experience with a thrill to it, and some with a spanking. Only in the scene in the cave, where an extraneous race for safety, in the true movie manner, is interpolated, is there a notable departure from the tale. But the villain, Injun Joe, is thus satisfactorily disposed of, with a shout of triumph from the audience.

The photography sets a pleasing background of the mid-western countryside in those early days of boyhood's great adventures. M. L.

Music

Boston Symphony Orchestra

Walter Gieseking, virtuoso and musician, was the ornament of the program prepared for the seventh pair of subscription concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, in Symphony Hall, Boston, Nov. 28 and 29. He played Beethoven's E flat major Piano Concerto with that power, delicacy, fluency and musical taste which distinguish him. Dr. Koussevitzky gave him an accompaniment worthy of his interpretation, and the audience delighted in paying him honor.

The novelty of the program was the Symphony No. 2 ("Romantic") by Dr. Howard Hanson, director of the Eastman School of Music of the University of Rochester, N. Y. The composer, writing in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the orchestra, employed, as in his "Nordic" Symphony, the cyclic form of César Franck. Mottoes set forth in the first movement are developed with erudition. Even more remote is the style of the work. When the composer called it "Romantic," he understated the case. Neither Byron nor Goethe nor Schumann nor Tchaikovsky was ever quite so romantic as this. Dr. Hanson has felt mildly the influence of modern harmonic idiom, but he has not been touched by the detachment which is alleged to be the mark of his generation. There is nothing in this symphony to offend the most tender ear, nothing which might not have been written at any time in the last 90 years. But was it necessary that it should be written? Dr. Hanson is as sentimental as Tchaikovsky. So are many other persons who have not Tchaikovsky's melodic gift, and who therefore cannot hope to equal his expressiveness.

The symphony was well received, but it seemed less contemporary than the "Flying Dutchman" Overture, which preceded it. Dr. Koussevitzky, however, tried a little too hard to point up the overture, which after all need not sound like the "Tristan" Prelude. The concert closed with Ravel's "Bolero," which no longer belongs on the programs of a major symphony orchestra. L. A. S.

Stokowski, vice Toscanini

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—For an interesting experience of old-style music, go to a concert at which Leopold Stokowski presides. Go either when he directs his own Philadelphia Orchestra, or when, as happened at Carnegie Hall on the evening of Nov. 27, he has charge of another. The occasion, his début as guest-conductor of the Philharmonic-Symphony. Now every conductor, every first-rate one, that is to say, seems to entertain a special fondness for some school of composition or for some type of work. With Stokowski, the school is that of eighteenth century counterpoint; while the type of work is an arrangement of something written originally for a keyboard instrument. Which amounts to his preferring above everything else an organ piece by Bach, in the form of an orchestral transcription.

Listen to Stokowski interpreting one of his Bach studies. Your privilege, though, this time was to hear three of them: Chorale-preludes, "Wir glauben all' an einen Gott" and "Ich ruf' zu dir," and Toccata and Fugue in D minor. These on a program which opened with the Brahms symphony No. 4 in E minor. You may be as unfavorably disposed to the idea of transcribed music as you like, you cannot easily resist Stokowski's enthusiasm, nor can you lightly gainsay his command of the situation. The effect of the playing may not be traditionally orchestral; it may not correspond exactly to what you regard as authentic European method. The execution, especially in the strings, may want that legato which you deem the standard thing. The violin tone may remind you too much of the broken ripple that emanates from manual-operated pipes.

There, nevertheless, you have the kind of conductor that Stokowski is. If you are doubtful whether you like him, what, then, would a listener in Germany, France, Italy or Great Britain think of him? For, nobody knows but that the plans he once made to go and fetch home an answer to this question will yet be realized. In such an event, it is to be remembered that what Stokowski has done, he has done in America. If his performances amount to anything at all, they must be an expression of the musical public of the United States, or an important fraction of it. For assurance as to his general acceptability, there are his audiences, which crowd every hall in which he appears. As for his artistic individuality, what other conductor could break the rules of the baton (nowadays he uses no stick) more startlingly, and at the same time reveal the thought of Bach more clearly and the sentiment of Bach more persuasively, than he does in Toccata and Fugue (speed and strength, no haste or hubbub) in D minor? W. P. T.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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CORAL GABLES (MIAMI), FLA.—6-room Spanish type bungalow in desirable residential section; attractively furnished; 3 bedrooms, bath and extra lavatory; garage and servant's room; everything electrical; seasonal rental $800. MRS. E. A. REESE, 1214 Madrid St., Coral Gables, Fla.

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Palacio Apts.—Pleasing, homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms; radio; electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1668 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5178.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apts., 523 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, daily maid service, elevator; garden adjoining; centrally located; R and H cars and bus to door.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Westchester Apts., Westchester at Pico—New, fireproof, beautifully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; on car line; cafe.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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$60 to $86

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You will find our apartments sizable to meet your needs, sunny and airy, yet modern throughout with Frigidaire and General Electric refrigeration. Janitor service.

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2 and 3-room apartments, kitchenette, dinette and full tile (shower equipped) bath, exceptionally large living room with fireplace.
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BOSTON, Fenway 58, Near Symphony Hall—High class 9-room apartment, 3 baths and showers; also 7-room modern apartment; reasonable. 1455 Beacon Street, Brookline. Com. 6725.

BOSTON, 129 St. Botolph St.—Good opportunity, lady will sublet suite 4 rooms, bath, hot water, kitchen privileges, radio. Tel. Kenmore 4933.

BOSTON—A few 2 and 3-room suites on sublease at attractive rentals. Phone Kenmore 4600. Hotel Braemore, ask for Mr. Reed.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Just the apartment you want for a few months, 5 rooms, nicely furnished, Frigidaire, every convenience; present occupant going away. Tel. Commander Hotel, 14 Garden St., Suite 129.

THE ABBOTSFORD
R. A. NORDBLOM, Managing Director
186 Commonwealth Ave., Boston
A select family hotel in a very convenient location. Apartments of from one to four rooms, furnished or unfurnished.
Attractive Cafe.
Apply to Manager
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(Continued)

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We can assure you that our hotel will meet with your approval in being accessible, modern, homelike, and most reasonable in rental charges. Apartments of one to five rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Excellent cuisine.
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24-hour elevator service.
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NEW YORK CITY, End. 3273—Suitable for gift, new $175 Martin guitar, steel and Spanish strings, permanent plush lined case, lesson course, portable Victrola, steel guitar records, all for $125.

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WANTED—A competent superintendent for school; married, Protestant, steam, electric light, plumbing repairs. Box X-60, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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WILL give care and training to crippled children of primary age in private home. MISS MacMURRAY, 236 Huntington Ave., Room 302, Boston.

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Tenacre Inc.
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HOUSES TO LET

DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.—For rent, beautiful home on finest residential street; has four sleeping rooms, furnace, 2-car garage, maid's room; house is well and completely furnished; lovely garden; price on application. GERALDINE NORTON, 144 Magnolia Ave.

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CASH paid for your old jewels, diamonds, precious stones, silver, platinum; established 1883. WM. A. THOMPSON COMPANY, 128 Tremont Street, Boston. Liberty 9473.

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 580 Fifth Ave. at 47th St., New York. Bryant 6853.

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I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE B. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston 34, Mass. Tel. Talbot 3400.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, 551 Fifth Ave. Tel. Murray Hill 3958.

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NEW YORK CITY, 612 West 112, MISS WINN—Sunny rooms, southern cooking, meals without room. Cathedral 1384.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Lauderdale Guest House, 1421 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., one room for two; one room for three; excellent meals reasonable; Christian Scientist preferred.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

LADY wishing to spend winter in Florida desires board and comfortable room in Protestant family, with opportunity for being out doors in pleasant surroundings; must be moderate rates and accessible. Address Nevada Apt., D-3, Atlantic City, N. J.

PUBLIC NOTICES

A MASSACHUSETTS statute now in force (Chapter 383, Acts of 1928) established a Public Bequest Fund under the control of the Secretary of State, State Treasurer, and Commissioner of State Aid and Pensions for worthy persons, who, by reason of old age and need, are entitled to aid. No man under 65 years and no woman under 60 is entitled to assistance from such fund. This fund shall consist of any bequests, devices, contributions, or other gifts, and when, and so long as, the principal of said fund amounts to $500,000, the Commission, with the approval of the Governor and Council, may distribute the income in accordance with the rules and regulations established in relation thereto.

The above-noted law presents an excellent opportunity for charitably disposed persons to perform a real benefit to mankind by helping those men and women, who by reason of adversity, sickness and other misfortunes, find themselves without support at a time of life when employers no longer require their services.

The Commission invites attention to this law with the thought that many persons would be glad to make provision in their wills for the benefit of such a fund, knowing that the machinery of the State could better reach deserving cases, and with no expense for operation.

FREDERIC W. COOK,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JOHN W. HAIGIS,
Treasurer and Receiver General.
RICHARD R. FLYNN,
Commissioner of State Aid and Pensions.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Department of Public Utilities
November 24, 1930.
STATION AT CAMBRIDGE AND CHARLES STREETS, BOSTON
The Commission of the Department of Public Utilities having prepared a plan, under the provision of chapter 444 of the Acts of the year 1924, showing the location and design of an additional station in connection with the Cambridge subway at or near the junction of Cambridge and Charles streets in the city of Boston, a public hearing on said plan will be held by said Commission at its hearing-room, 166 State House, Boston, on Thursday, December 4, 1930, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.
By order of the Department,
ALLAN BROOKS,
Administrative Secretary.

REAL ESTATE

DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.—For sale, four-apartment house, newly furnished and decorated; fine business location; excellent investment at price asked; good terms to responsible party. Address GERALDINE NORTON.

REAL HOME, New Rochelle, N. Y.—Nine rooms, two baths, grounds 65 x 190; trees, hedges; faces park, near church, library, schools; restricted neighborhood; low price for quick sale. Address OWNER, 25 Meadow Lane, New Rochelle, N. Y.

SOUTH DEERFIELD, MASS.—For sale, 8-room fine, modern house and garage; 9 6-10 acres, on main highway; suitable for tea room. LYONS REALTORS, Greenfield, Mass.

ROOMS AND BOARD

WOLLASTON, MASS.—A comfortable home for quiet and rest, 3 well furnished rooms, excellent table. MRS. MAYBELLE D. LOUD, 62 Gould St. Granite 0923.

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FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $20 weekly.
Transients $2 per day upward.
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Pierrepont and Hicks St., Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, Main 5500.

BOSTON—Well furnished, sunny room for lady; kitchen privileges. 2 Westland Ave., Suite 42. Key at Suite 47. Tel. Commonwealth 0714 (evenings).

BOSTON, Fenway Business Women's Club, 1126 Boylston St.—Few desirable rooms available, permanent or transient guests; home privileges.

BOSTON, 142 Hemenway St., Suite 5—In private family, a small but attractive sunny front room.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 69 Summit Avenue—Connecting rooms, private bath, small room, good food, oil heat, garage. Regent 6313.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Single woman in apartment desires business woman; privileges. Parkside B. M. T. subway; evenings. Flatbush 7576-W.

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y.—Attractive room suitable for gentleman, private house, quiet neighborhood. Phone Flushing 8767 after 7 P. M.

MT. VERNON, N. Y., 136 Rich Ave.—Attractive large front room, hot and cold water; reasonable. Oakwood 3359.

N. Y. C., 179th (136 St. Nicholas)—Light, heated, comfortable, furnished; or large unfurnished; kitchen privilege; references. Apt. 51, Washington Heights 0309.

N. Y. C., 116th (Broadway)—Beautiful large double bed-living room, "Beauty-Rest" mattresses; front, high, quiet, homey; $18. Cathedral 6575.

NEW YORK CITY, 82 Washington Place (Apt. 12½)—Near church, university; desirable, modern room; elevator; student, business person; $10, $14.

NEW YORK CITY, West End Ave. (70's), 15th floor—River view; business man, woman, teacher, student; separate entrance. Susquehanna 2263.

N. Y. C., 200 Claremont Ave., Apartment 44—Two large, warm, single bedrooms; close transportation; kitchen privileges. Cathedral 8085.

NEW YORK CITY, 46 West 96th—Well-furnished, single, double, sunny, $7-$12; opposite church; good transportation. Riverside 7938.

N. Y. C.—Light, furnished room near Christian Science church. 60 Northern Ave. (Apt. 4E). Telephone Washington Heights 2762.

NEW YORK CITY, 539 W. 112 (3 D)—Splendid studio rooms single-double; fine transportation; river, church; $8 up. Cathedral 3855.

NEW YORK CITY, 325 Central Park West—5-6-7 rooms unfurnished; $12 up; near Christian Science church; agent on premises.

N. Y. C., 500 West 111th St.—Pleasant room, opposite bath, shower. No other roomers. MRS. BAKER (5-K).

N. Y. C., 533 W. 112th St., (Apt. 8-D)—Outside newly renovated room, reasonable. Monument 3096.

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INTERIOR decorator desires position with New York firm; several years' previous experience. CRANE, 615 Kearny Ave., Arlington, N. J.

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EDUCATED young German; music, some English, French; as companion, governess, or housekeeper. Christian Scientist preferred. G-34, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York.

GERMAN woman wishes housework, including cooking; sleep out. Write 408 East 65th St., New York City. JULIA FRIEDMAN.

HOUSEKEEPER-ATTENDANT (middle age), full charge motherless home with small children; or care children by day or hour; or adult needing care; plain cook; experienced; references. W-47, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

Infant's or child's nurse; would go south. J. H., Suite 4, 75 Gainsboro St., Boston. Copley 5036-J.

NURSERY GOVERNESS for children by hour, day, week or month. Telephone Clarkson 8708, New York City. Reasonable rates.

REFINED woman desires a position as companion-housekeeper or attendant; very competent; excellent references; Christian Scientist preferred. G. C. L., 92 Union St., Randolph, Mass. Rand. 0369-W.

REFINED, cultured woman wishes position as companion. Willing to assist in management of household. L-34, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

REFINED WOMAN—Position companion-housekeeper; business couple; no children; small home; vicinity Philadelphia. Write W., Osage Ave., Philadelphia.

SWEDISH girl would like general work and cooking in small family. Phone Porter 1100-J (Cambridge, Mass.).

YOUNG educated German, knowledge of Italian and French, willing to do anything including hotel work. E-6, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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PURE tone, finished diction, interpretation. SPEAKING VOICE. HOTEL HARGRAVE, 112 W. 72nd St., New York City. Tel. Endicott 4800. Mondays, 48 Cannon St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TUTORING in mathematics, especially algebra and geometry; high school teacher. 202 Huntington Ave., Suite 1, Boston. Kenmore 7340.

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JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.—Sublet 3 rooms, nicely furnished, bath, kitchenette, garage; restricted residential section; reasonable. Pomeroy 3851.

MIAMI, FLA.—Nicely furnished house, 3 bedrooms, 2 screened porches, fireplace, garage, grand piano; reasonable season rental. A. C. SWAIN, 761 NW 13th Ave.

NEW YORK CITY, Park Avenue, 58th—Triplex apartment, studio fireplaces, 12 rooms, five baths; year or less. Box K-30, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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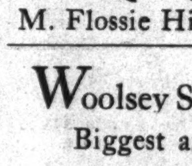
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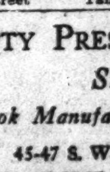
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SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

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Bring the children to see the beautiful crystal cave and the thrilling Enchanted Forest.
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Burdine's

Connecticut Cafeteria
Select from deliciously prepared, home-cooked food your favorite dish. Vegetables and meats are strictly fresh and pastry—Oh so good. Moderate prices.
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Opposite Pancoast Hotel
Food that is different because of exceptional preparation.
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LICENSED BROKER
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Quality Shoes for Men and Ladies
Competent, Courteous Service
WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
SAN JUAN HOTEL BLDG.

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Elite Stationery, Latest Styles.
Greeting Cards, Lovely Florida Scenes
GIVE US A CALL.
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HANDMADE RUGS
RUGS
HOOKED CROSS STITCH
Also made to order.
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36 Years of Service in Orlando
"QUALITY DID IT"
Two Stores: Orlando & Daytona Beach

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In Orlando, Florida
Banking—All Departments
Commercial, Savings, Trust Department, Acts as Executor, Administrator, or Trustee.

$5 ENNA JETTICKS $6
"Narrow and extra narrow," "Wide and extra wide," combination last. Widths AAAAA to EEE
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."
FIFTH AVENUE SHOE SHOP
Only Authorized Dealer for Enna Jetticks in Orlando
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THE WHOLE WHEAT CEREAL
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Food products and importers
As near as your phone
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Paintings in oil and on glass, decorated card tables, Beads, Bric-a-Brac
Articles direct from Canton, China, comprising Tapestry, Ivories, Jade, Amber, Prints, Ginger
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Service and Repairs on All Batteries
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L. MILLER Beautiful Shoes
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ORLANDO, FLA.

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All Garments Insured
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Exclusive Gowns & Wraps
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The Men's Shop
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Featuring Quality—Not Price
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GOWNS—WRAPS
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Remember the Dear Ones
FRUIT AND NUTS SHIPPED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD
BOXES OF FRUIT, $2.00 UP
Capt. Billy's Fruit and Nut Shoppe
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WEST PALM BEACH

Lingere Hosiery Accessories
LA MODE SHOPPE
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No. 9 Comeau Arcade
West Palm Beach, Florida

Children's Shoe Store, Inc.
BUSTER BROWN SHOES
for Boys for Girls
FAGAN ARCADE ERNEST S. COOK, Mgr.

The Arcade Bootery
In the Fagan Arcade
A Shoe Store exclusively for Women. Brown Built and Dorothy Dodd Footwear, $6 to $10.

Insurance *Property Management*
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Res. Phone 2-1685 West Palm Beach, Florida

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The City Ice and Fuel Co.
Successors to
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26th and PINEWOOD AV. Dial 2-0231

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J. H. ROGERS, Prop.
Cakes and Pastries Our Specialty
Ask Your Grocer
Wholesale 3411 SOUTH DIXIE Retail
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH (Continued)

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West Palm Beach, Fla.
Engineering Service Department
Phone 2-3133 Guaranty Building

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STATIONERS
OFFICE OUTFITTERS
A service station for home and office
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Your Shoppe
LINGERIE & HOSIERY
Negligees *Handbags*
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"The Oldest Established Jewelry Store in West Palm Beach"
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Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Phone 2-1314
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Be Sure and Get the Original and Genuine
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Correct Styles for Boys and Girls
EVERYTHING IN INFANTS' WEAR
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448-452 MAIN STREET PHONE 2795
Wholesale and Retail
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

Packard - Nash
SALES - SERVICE
PAN-AM Gas and Oils
CLEANING POWER-WASHING
401-415 Main St. Phone 2891
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Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
SARASOTA BRADENTON

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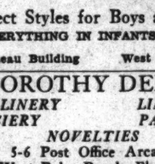
NEW LOCATION
Peacock Row—226 First Ave. N.
We teach you the care of the skin and give you a JANAY' FACIAL, free.
NO OBLIGATION
Specializing in Face Creams and Toilet Goods
Also
REALISTIC PERMANENT HAIR WAVE
requires no finger waving
A GUARANTEED WAVE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423 Central Ave., St. Petersburg, Fla.
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E. H. KANISS
Exclusive Diamond Broker
Exceptional bargains in diamonds of all sizes. Visit our store or write us.
Fine watch and jewelry repairing.
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The largest stock in the city of Diamond and Platinum Jewelry, Watches, Silverware and Novelties to select from.
The oldest diamond merchant in ST. PETERSBURG 440 CENTRAL
OPPOSITE PONCIETTA HOTEL

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BOYS' AND GIRLS' SHOP
353-7 Central Avenue
Operated by O. & C. Lowrey
Popular priced Boys' and Girls' Apparel from ages one to eighteen

Ryals Green Bench Lunch
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Not a restaurant—just a good place to eat. Home cooking. Everything the best. You are invited to visit our kitchen.

RITEWAY SHU-FIXRY
R. I. LEAVENGOOD, Prop.
Shoes Rebuilt and Repaired
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FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG (Continued)

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Cash Economy Grocery Co.
2300-2308 FIRST AVENUE, N.
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Old Reliable Shoe Fixry
CHARLES S. UNGER, *Manager*
Established 1910
Shoes dyed any color
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Quality Material—Honest Service
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Cinderella Dress Shop
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REASONABLE PRICES
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Scientific care of Hair, Scalp and Skin

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Representing one of the largest and oldest firms with a large selection to be engraved with your name. Also, boxes of 21 cards for $1.00, and beautiful etchings, 12 for $1.00.
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Colonial Cleaners
A Clean Service for Every Need.
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Shoes Clothing Furnishings
Catering to the better dressed man
"We outfit 'em from six to sixty"

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All Garments Insured
Branches: Daytona Beach, De Land Sanford, Lakeland, Fla.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

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Distinctive Gifts
Lamps
117 PEACHTREE

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
Atlanta, Ga.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
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"Beats the Dutch"
Independent—Progressive—Competitive

Regenstein's Peachtree Store
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Millinery—Accessories
209 PEACHTREE STREET N. E.

EAGER & SIMPSON CORSET SHOP
Corsets, Brassieres and Underwear
24 Cain Street, N. E.

Schneider & Son
JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Roofs, Heating, Sheet Metal Work
Have Your Furnace Vacuum-Cleaned Now
CHARLES N. WALKER ROOFING COMPANY
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GEORGIA

ATLANTA (Continued)

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HOUSE OF SERVICE
All Dresses and Coats.....$1.00
Men's Suits and Overcoats.....75
681 BOULEVARD N. E. 990 GORDON S. W.
395 MORELAND N. E. 1030 PEACHTREE

Domino
SUGAR
SOLD AT
PIGGLY WIGGLY
Where you can choose for yourself

National Bellas Hess Co.
Inc.
37-39 Whitehall Street

L. Chajage
Expert Restyling and Cold Storage
220 PEACHTREE STREET

PHILLIPS & CREW PIANO COMPANY
Established 1865
THE OLDEST MUSIC HOUSE IN GEORGIA
PIANOS RADIOS
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS

SAVANNAH

Keep That Fresh Snappy Appearance
in your clothes by having them Dry Cleaned often at
FREE BROS. DRY CLEANING CO.
408 E. Broughton St., Savannah, Ga.

MOYLE TRUNK CO.
10 BROUGHTON, EAST
Our Luggage Lasts

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ASHEVILLE

Lykes Service, Inc.
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GOODRICH TIRES and QUAKER STATE OIL
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QUALITY FOODS SERVICE
We deliver Anywhere
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ARCADE BUILDING PHONE 5480
Home Cooked Foods and High Quality Bakery Products.
Branches 22 Government St., Phone 4388; 707 Haywood Road, West Asheville. Phone 3260.

ABBOTT KNIGHT INCORPORATED
Dry Cleansing! Shoe Repairing!
MOUNTAIN CITY LAUNDRY
"TELEPHONE SEVEN THOUSAND"

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11 WEST PACK SQUARE
General Line Hardware and Tools
Sporting Goods
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Phone 1353

COAL
Carolina Coal & Ice Co.
66 Patton Avenue Phone 130

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Every Banking Service
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Capital, Surplus and Profits, $2,200,000.00
Resources, $24,000,000.00

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Incorporated
Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners
Rug Cleaning—Hat Cleaning
A Service to Fit Every Purse
Dial Phone 3-5191
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Commercial National Bank
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Capital $500,000.00; Surplus Profits, etc. Over $975,000.00
Invites Your Banking Business Commercial, Savings and Trust

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Charles W. Christian Co.
Heating and Ventilating Engineers and Contractors

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The Famous
CRYSTAL RESTAURANT
Eighteen Years on the Square
The Home
Is the Only Competitor
545-547 PENN STREET
Also Annex—537 PENN STREET

GEORGIA

ATLANTA (Continued)

Domino
SUGAR
SOLD AT
PIGGLY WIGGLY
Where you can choose for yourself

National Bellas Hess Co.
Inc.
37-39 Whitehall Street

L. Chajage
Expert Restyling and Cold Storage
220 PEACHTREE STREET

PHILLIPS & CREW PIANO COMPANY
Established 1865
THE OLDEST MUSIC HOUSE IN GEORGIA
PIANOS RADIOS
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS

SAVANNAH

Keep That Fresh Snappy Appearance
in your clothes by having them Dry Cleaned often at
FREE BROS. DRY CLEANING CO.
408 E. Broughton St., Savannah, Ga.

MOYLE TRUNK CO.
10 BROUGHTON, EAST
Our Luggage Lasts

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Lykes Service, Inc.
Distributors
GOODRICH TIRES and QUAKER STATE OIL
Complete Auto Service and Parking
STATIONS AT
Market & Walnut, Coxe & Commerce Arcade Basement

FELMET BROS.
QUALITY FOODS SERVICE
We deliver Anywhere
306 Patton Ave. Phone 5704
506 Merriman Ave.

FAN-LOU PASTRY SHOP AND LUNCHONETTE
ARCADE BUILDING PHONE 5480
Home Cooked Foods and High Quality Bakery Products.
Branches 22 Government St., Phone 4388; 707 Haywood Road, West Asheville. Phone 3260.

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Dry Cleansing! Shoe Repairing!
MOUNTAIN CITY LAUNDRY
"TELEPHONE SEVEN THOUSAND"

Ottis Green Hardware Co.
11 WEST PACK SQUARE
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Carolina Coal & Ice Co.
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Capital, Surplus and Profits, $2,200,000.00
Resources, $24,000,000.00

Charlotte Laundry
Incorporated
Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners
Rug Cleaning—Hat Cleaning
A Service to Fit Every Purse
Dial Phone 3-5191
Corner 2nd and College Streets

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Heating and Ventilating Engineers and Contractors

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The Famous
CRYSTAL RESTAURANT
Eighteen Years on the Square
The Home
Is the Only Competitor
545-547 PENN STREET
Also Annex—537 PENN STREET

CONTINENTAL EUROPE

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

MOTHER, permanently established in Switzerland, gladly welcomes children to share with her children, home life and school advantages; girls from infancy; boys from infancy to 8 years; loving, efficient supervision; assistant is a graduate of two home training schools of Edinburgh, Scotland; Christian Scientists preferred. Apply MRS. HILL, Castel Rivaz, Territet-Montreux.

DRESSMAKING

PARIS—"Suzy OLLIVIER" (herself): dressmaking, lingerie; comes to your home. Write to 6 rue de Calais XVIIème. Telephone Central 34-05.

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PARIS—Colloquial French taught by Commandant Cunier, lecturer in charge of tourism, AMERICAN SCHOOL OF ARTS, Fontainebleau, 30, Boulevard d'Inkermann, Neuilly-sur-Seine. Appointments by letter.

PARIS—French lady teaches French grammar, conversation, diploma; knowledge English. MLLE. ROBBA, 45 rue Bonaparte. Danton 65-78.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

PARIS—Protestant family receives paying guests desirous improving French. Box E-60, The Christian Science Monitor, 3 Av. de l'Opéra.

FRANCE—Paris vicinity; excellent accommodation found in well-appointed house edge of St-Cloud Park; paying guests taken and separate part of house available for family desiring to remain long period, facilities education, sports. Mme. ANTOINE, 10, rue des Dames-Marie, Sèvres Ville d'Avray (S-&-O).

MANTES, S.&O. (one hour from Paris)—French family would receive two young boys; comfortable home; tennis, boating. MME. MORIN, 25 Quai des Cordeliers, Mantes.

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GENTLEMAN (27) understands French, German, English, now working independently Bacon factory, seeks better position as representative; able drive auto, knows electrotechnics, radio; Christian Scientists preferred. E. LAMBERS, Markt 6, Assen, Holland.

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WELL educated young Swiss, having finished apprenticeship in bank, seeks position; good knowledge of English, French Spanish, German. MR. WALTER TRAMER, Zürcherstr. 45, St. Gall.

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BERLIN—Comfortable home, furnished rooms or flat, central heating, bath, phone; Wilh. 8561, U-Bahn. English, French spoken. KANTOROWICZ, Spreestr. 7, III/III, Bln. Charl.

TO LET

NICE (South France)—To let, beautiful apartment facing sea, 69 Promenade des Anglais, Gloria Mansion. Address enquiries: PROPRIETOR, 39 Avenue des Beaumettes, Nice.

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NEW YORK
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LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opera Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
89A Unter den Linden Merkur 6323
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1050 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Webster 7183
CLEVELAND
1499 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7690
DETROIT
3-101 General Motors Bldg. Tel. Empire 2000
KANSAS CITY
405 Nat'l Pld. Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 3004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3004
ST. LOUIS
1725 Riway Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 6173
PORTLAND, OREGON
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Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

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Ready-Made Suits for Boys
Sale Direct from Stock
SMITH & NIELSEN
(First Floor)
Købmagergade 22
Telf. 11.194
(By Amagertorv)

PERFUMERY BRISTOL
Frederiksberggade 40
Near Raadhuspladsen
Reasonable Prices

"PROGRESS"
Ladies' Underwear, etc.
S. FRIIS-HANSEN
Skoubogade 1111 Telf. Byen. 5882X
Lift
TRICOT
DRY GOODS, SEWING ARTICLES
H. RIEMER
REBEKKAVEJ 26 Tel. Hell. 2579

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CANNES—FRENCH RIVIERA

HOTEL VICTORIA
Modern in Every Respect
SEA SUN GARDEN
CULINARY REPUTATION
Open All Year—Moderate Prices

HYERES—FRENCH RIVIERA

DRESSES *Latest*
JERSEY, etc. *NOVELTIES*
BOKA
AVENUE ALPHONSE DENIS

MENTON FRENCH RIVIERA

DAVINGTON TEA ROOM
Sea Front (near Pont de l'Union)
MORNING REFRESHMENTS
HOME-MADE CAKES

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

FRANCE

NICE—FRENCH RIVIERA

TO OWN AN APARTMENT at "LE COLISEE" at 10 rue Verdi, NICE, means to buy a HOME WITH COMFORT, at a reasonable price.
Apply for particulars to
HOVNANIAN & CO.
2, Bd. Victor-Hugo, Nice

PARIS

Grand Garage Descombes
13, rue Descombes, Paris (17ème)
(Porte Champerret) Tel.: Wagram 19-19

Complete and Conscientious Garage
SERVICE
We will buy, sell, exchange or repair a car of any make. Hire you one for a day or a month with or without a chauffeur.
ACCESSORIES
Sté Automobile Louis Graf & Co.

LA MANUFACTURE DE LINGE
Colored bed and table linen.
TROUSSEAUX.
EMBROIDERIES.
Our colors guaranteed fast.
DIRECT TO BUYER
1, rue de Richelieu

MARIA-JANE
9, rue Saint-Lazare
EXQUISITE
HAND-EMBROIDERED
BAGS
Original designs.
Point Beauvais, Viennois, Aubusson, Petit Point, etc.

Maurice Hairdressing Salon
Operated by Experts—Soft Water
61, RUE DE L'ARCADE
(Opposite St-Lazare station)
Tel: Europe 39-35

ROBIN RESTAURANT DES ALPES
10, rue du Marché Saint-Honoré, Paris
12, rue Grimaldi, Nice
HOME COOKING. Fresh Vegetables.
CHICKEN AND TURKEY A SPECIALTY
English Spoken. Se Habla Espagnol.

H. J. HOWARD
STATIONER & ENGRAVER
7, rue Roy (Church St-Augustin)
(Corner of 120 Bd. Haussmann)
Telephone: Laborde 25-76.
Commercial & Society Stationery
Clients' own ideas carefully executed.

Private Touring Service
Commissions Filled Purchases Made
Mr. & Mrs. AMMONS
European address: Hôtel Cécilia
11, Avenue Mac-Mahon, Paris. Tel.: Carnot 22-10

PRINCESS MARY'S HOSIERY
French House: 205 rue St-Honoré
HIGH CLASS SILK STOCKINGS
ANGORA UNDERWEAR
ITALIAN SILK UNDERWEAR

GERMANY

BERLIN

Steglitzer Anzeiger
Berlin-Steglitz
fertigt preiswert gute Drucksachen an
undertakes good printing at moderate prices

CARPETS LINOLEUM
M. LAMMFROMM & VOGEL
Potsdamer Str. 127 Tel. B 1 Kurfürst 9416
TEPPICHE LÄUFER - LINOLEUM
Decken aller Art
Leser dieser Zeitung erhalten Sonderrabatt ausgenommen Linoleum und Markenartikel

LEATHER GOODS
Koffer-Schulze
Lederwaren Koffer
Charlottenburg, Wilmersdorferstr. 125
Wilmersdorf, Berlinerstrasse 140

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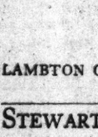

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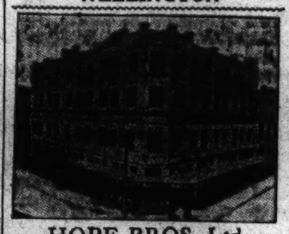

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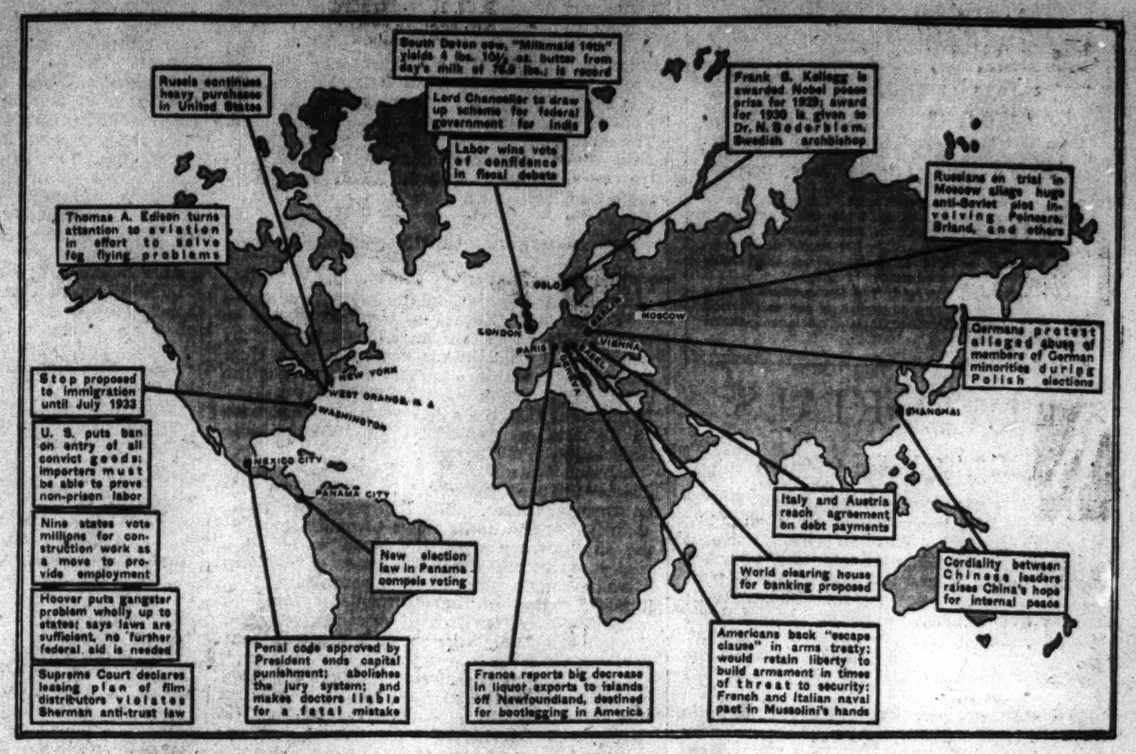
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Russia continues heavy purchases in United States
South Devon cow, "Milkmaid 14th" yields 4 lbs. 10½ oz. butter from day's milk of 76.9 lbs.; is record
Frank B. Kellogg is awarded Nobel peace prize for 1929; award for 1930 is given to Dr. N. Soderblom, Swedish archbishop
Lord Chancellor to draw up scheme for federal government for India
Labor wins vote of confidence in fiscal debate
Russians on trial in Moscow allege huge anti-Soviet plot involving Poincaré, Briand, and others
Thomas A. Edison turns attention to aviation in effort to solve fog flying problems
Germans protest alleged abuse of members of German minorities during Polish elections
Stop proposed to immigration until July 1933
U. S. puts ban on entry of all convict goods; importers must be able to prove non-prison labor
Nine states vote millions for construction work as a move to provide employment
Hoover puts gangster problem wholly up to states; says laws are sufficient, no further federal aid is needed
New election law in Panama compels voting
Supreme Court declares leasing plan of film distributors violates Sherman anti-trust law
Penal code approved by President ends capital punishment; abolishes the jury system; and makes doctors liable for a fatal mistake
France reports big decrease in liquor exports to islands off Newfoundland, destined for bootlegging in America
Italy and Austria reach agreement on debt payments
World clearing house for banking proposed
Cordiality between Chinese leaders raises China's hope for internal peace
Americans back "escape clause" in arms treaty; would retain liberty to build armament in times of threat to security; French and Italian naval past in Mussolini's hands
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PANAMA CITY
SHANGHAI

All Nature

Oysters

HUNDREDS of years before America was discovered, oysters were considered choice articles of food. So highly were they esteemed by the ancient Romans that they began the cultivation of oyster beds as early as 100 B. C.

There are several different kinds of oysters; the sort found chiefly in Chesapeake Bay and Long Island Sound is knewn as the *Ostrea virginica*. The industry of shellfish propagation and distribution is a business that runs into millions of dollars annually. The beds thrive best in shallow bays or walled-in estuaries where the water is brackish. Small oysters for "seed" are frequently shipped great distances packed with damp seaweed in barrels.

Unlike true fishes that roam the sea at will, the "spat," or embryo oyster, becomes stationary after a brief period spent floating about on the water. When about the size of a pinhead it drops to the bottom of the sea and attaches the lower valve of its tiny shell to some rock, or other firm object. After this it begins to grow in earnest. Some kinds develop at the rate of an inch a year until the shells are four or five inches in length. After that, the case hardens for perhaps another five years, then it is considered ready for marketing. Growth takes place by adding new ridges or rings around the edge of the shell. By counting these layers it is not difficult to estimate the age of an oyster.

Oysters are peculiar in that they have no head, feet, or any organs of sight; but they recognize loud noises and close their shells at unusual sounds.

Mother-of-pearl lining of some special shells is used in the manufacture of pearl buttons. Oysters that produce this sort of iridescent finish to their cases may have pearls of varying quality hidden within their folds. These are mostly found in tropical seas.

A Word a Day

Debit

This word comes to us from the Latin *debitum*, "what is due, debt," from *debere*, "to owe." We use "debit" to designate "something owed"; it is an evidence of value received for which there is an obligation dischargeable by cash, services, or goods —or, perhaps, by mere gratitude. In brief, one is debited with whatever one receives, and is credited with the repayment or return. Debtors are those who have received values from creditors.

Let us say, for example, that Smith lends $10 to Jones. Jones has a debit of $10, and in course of time he may get a bill addressed to "Jones, Dr." (debtor). When Jones repays Smith, Jones get a credit of $10. The reverse of this procedure has taken place with Smith: as Jones is debited, Smith is credited with $10; and as Jones pays, Smith is debited with the $10. For every debit there is a credit, and vice versa.

Deb'-it, both as noun and verb, is accented on the first syllable; sound *e* as in get, *i* as in it.

"The state debits the citizens with protective laws, for which it expects a credit of loyalty."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

A Quotation for Today

MAKE a great deal more of your right to praise the good than of your right to blame the bad. Never let a brave and serious struggle after truth and goodness, however weak it may be, pass unrecognized. Do not be chary of appreciation. Hearts are unconsciously hungry for it.—PHILLIPS BROOKS.

The Mail Bag

Christchurch, New Zealand

Dear Editor:

I have not written to the Mail Bag before, but have enjoyed reading the letters and stories from the children's pages.

We live in Christchurch, which is a very beautiful city, and I attend Second Church of Christ, Scientist, and Sunday School. My week days are spent at the Technical College, where I am taking a commercial course. Perhaps some girl would like to write to me in shorthand.

From the Home Forum Page I have started collecting articles of literature, which are a great help in essay-writing. A friend has found me a correspondent in England. I am 14 years of age and would very much like some more girls to write to me.

Kitty O.

Melbourne, Victoria, Australia

Dear Editor:

I wish to express my appreciation for The Christian Science Monitor. I greatly enjoy reading the Mail Bag, and I love to follow the Diary of Snubs Our Dog.

I attend the Sunday School of the Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Melbourne. At present we are enjoying the lectures given by Judge Greene.

My chief interests are music and gardening, and I am also very fond of dogs and have a little Yorkshire terrier of my own. I am 15 years of age and should love to correspond with any girl of my age, especially from England.

It is our springtime now and we are having sunny days which bring out the roses in the gardens and the wild flowers in the paddocks. The wattle trees are laden with golden fluffy balls of pollen. The fruit orchards are in bloom and all is bright and gay.

With best wishes to you and the Mail Bag,

Jean H.

Muroc, California

Dear Editor:

I enjoy reading the Monitor very much. I always turn to the Mail Bag first to see if there are any letters from foreign countries in it. If this letter is printed, I hope that some of the girls in foreign countries who read it will write to me, also those from United States dependencies.

We live on the Mojave Desert. Half a mile from our place is Rodger's Dry Lake. It is 14 miles long and about seven miles wide.

I like reading, swimming, writing poems and stories, collecting stamps and coins, and many other things. I am 13 years old.

Margaret T.

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

I wrote to you once before but my letter was not printed. I want to tell you just how much I appreciate the Monitor. It helps me with all my school work, and the articles are written in such a way that they really are interesting. I especially like the Young Folks' Page, the Mail Bag, and oh, everything. I can't pick out just one part, they are all so nice.

I am 13 years old and enjoy all sports, music, reading, and just about everything. I would like any girl about my age to write to me. I have only two correspondents now but I hope to have more. I would be very pleased if a girl from England would write to me but I also want "pen pals" from everywhere.

Jeannette C.

Loveland, Colorado

Dear Editor:

For a long time I have been interested in the Mail Bag, but have never written.

Loveland, our home city, is often called the "Gateway to the Rockies." The Big Thompson Canyon which leads to Estes Park is very beautiful. We have many beautiful drives. The most beautiful time of the year is in the winter. Cherry time is also lovely.

I should like to hear from anyone about my age (14). I will try to answer all letters. My favorite hobbies are reading and collecting stamps. I am also much interested in the Girl Scouts although we do not have an organization here.

With best wishes to the Mail Baggers.

Marianna G.

Cordova, Alaska

Dear Editor:

Alaska is not a foreign country as some of my correspondents think. It is a territory of United States. Where we live there are no Eskimos or igloos.

In the summer it is almost the same as in Seattle, Washington. The capital of Alaska is Juneau; it is almost four times as large as Cordova which has a population of 1200.

We have a lovely school building, a good post office, quite a lot of stores of Alaska is Juneau; it is almost four shows the talkies. We also have a seven-mile lake, where we swim in summer and skate in the winter. We surely have good times here, both in the summer and in the winter. We also have nice flowers in the summer —violets, flags, buttercups, and many others.

We live next to the Christian Science Church, which was built quite recently.

I am 12 years old, and will answer any letters that I get. I would love to hear from girls of any age in foreign countries, too.

Lorraine Marie E.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Two-Way Puzzle

The objects shown may each be named with a five-letter word. The initial letters, properly arranged, will spell the name of a tree. Another arrangement will spell the name of an article that gives forth light.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Object Lesson Puzzle:

PiPth, apRon, chAin, boNes, duCks, brEad—FRANCE.

ArRow, poUnd, muSic, maSks, knIfe, beArt—RUSSIA.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

For the Blind

San Francisco

SIXTEEN years ago an industry was born out of a small reading room where a group of five to ten blind persons would assemble to listen to reading and to make a few baskets for which they received a meager allowance. This pittance being insufficient to meet the necessities of their existence, they were obliged to spend their evenings on the street begging.

Ruth Quinan had the vision to appreciate the fact that handicap and poverty need not be coupled. She, therefore, gathered these few workers together and made this recommendation: "If you will promise to leave the street work, we will endeavor to teach you to make a salable article and find a market to dispose of the products." This was agreed upon and the constructive work of "Blindcraft" was begun.

Quarters were leased on Folsom Street, and with the aid of kindly spirited citizens, money was furnished to purchase machinery and other equipment to further the work. Applications for employment began to roll in; and, as far as it was possible, every blind person was given an opportunity to prove his fitness. The first step was the making of baskets, brooms and rugs; this soon developing into the making of reed and rattan furniture.

This industry has grown to such an extent that it now occupies a three-story building, which is equipped to employ a hundred or more. Its products are now sold all over the United States. From a pay roll of $2000 per year, it has increased to a pay roll of more than $65,000 per year.

In Lighter Vein

Courteous Retort

"Why, Johnny," said the teacher, looking at a lad's dirty hands meaningly, "what would you say if I came to school with mud on my fingers and wrists?"

John thought a moment and replied politely,

"I should ask how you enjoyed helping your Mamma dig potatoes."

Taken Too Literally

One of the witnesses in a case being heard in the county court was a very small boy who had been called to give evidence on behalf of his father.

When the boy stepped into the witness stand he looked just like a freak from a circus. A derby hat was pulled down over his eyes, his coat reached down to his knees, and the trousers he wore trailed on the ground under his shoes, while over one of his arms was a big umbrella and his hands were covered with thick gloves. The judge, who was usually so very serious, burst into a roar of laughter.

The youngster pulled a police summons from his pocket.

"Look, sir," he said with a dignified air, "it says here, 'to appear in his father's suit'."—*Hollywood Citizen.*

Too Bad!

Little Bernice was very fond of her first-grade teacher. When the end of the term came she was in tears because of having to leave her.

"Come, now, Bernice," comforted her teacher, "you ought to be glad that you know enough to be promoted into a higher class."

"I am," whispered Bernice, "but if only you knew enough to be promoted right along with me!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Mobilizing Peace Opinion

IN HIS Armistice Day speech President Hoover moved so close to the French stand on public opinion that agreement on a consultative pact seems inevitable. Mr. Hoover said that "a further step" to "insure at least the mobilization of public opinion" might "some day come about." In its memorandum on the eve of the London naval conference the Tardieu Government said that, while the force of public opinion was great, its "rational application has not yet been organized."

As yet the sole "sanction" of the Pact of Paris lies in the force of public opinion. There are many views on the effectiveness of such a sanction. Prof. Alfred Zimmern of Geneva has gone so far as to say that public opinion does not function at all in the field of foreign relations. That is an extreme position. Many instances readily come to thought that would controvert it. Public opinion led directly to the appointment of Dwight W. Morrow to Mexico with instructions which amounted to a volte-face in American policy. Public opinion incited the League of Nations to take action after the Italian bombardment of Corfu and following the Greek invasion of Bulgaria.

There is much more truth in Walter Lippmann's designation of public opinion as ghostly. How did public opinion react to the first test of the Pact of Paris?—the Russian-Chinese dispute in Manchuria? It is impossible accurately to gauge world opinion, but, judged by acknowledged manifestations, it was inert. Two of the major powers, Japan and Germany, did not receive enough pressure to join in the Stimson démarche, while French press comments were frankly sarcastic. The reason was that such opinion had not enough facts to guide it. It may be doubted whether the significance of newspaper headlines like "Pogranichnaya in Flames" or "Buriat Hordes Declare Barga Independent" was fully appreciated by the ordinary peace-loving citizen. He would not know what it was all about. Pacific feeling had little chance to register under such a dead weight of outlandishness.

But public opinion organized through its governments is different. Presumably the chancelleries are the repositories of the facts. In conference they should be able at once to size up a situation in its true proportions. The difficulty is to get them into conference. As yet the function of bringing the signatories together is in suspense. That there is such a function was proved by the action of the United States Government over last year's trouble between China and Russia. It is not proper, however, that the invocation of the pact should be left to the third party which feels the greatest degree of moral responsibility. That invites the criticism which Maxim Litvinoff leveled at Henry L. Stimson, that America had no warrant in acting as protector of the pact.

In the pact public opinion has already given a mandate to its governments to keep the peace. Is this not enough to persuade them to agree to consult whenever peace is threatened? The onus today is on all signatories to act as defenders of the peace in order to safeguard a common interest.

Ministers to the League

MOST discussions of the League of Nations and its activities are concerned with the problems, political, economic and administrative, which are being currently dealt with. Thus commentators are inclined to understress the development of the League and its organs as pieces of governmental machinery which are set up and function in ways different from the ones familiar to students of national political institutions.

Considerable interest should therefore attach to a recent report of the Research Committee of the Geneva office of the League of Nations Association on "Permanent Delegations to the League of Nations." Prepared by Prof. Pitman Potter of the University of Wisconsin, the report outlines the origins and discusses the functions of the ministers or differently styled diplomatic representatives whom the states of the world accredit to the League.

There are forty-three permanent national agents designated for liaison with the League. Most of them have the rank of minister. Several are chargés d'affaires, one is counselor of legation, two are consuls-general, and one is consul. The last is the representative of the United States—Prentiss Gilbert, formerly assistant chief of the western European division of the State Department. He was chosen Consul in Geneva because of special duties in connection with the League. While Brazil was a member her representative was an Ambassador. Twenty-seven of these delegates are located in Geneva, six in Paris, eight in Berne, one in Brussels and one in Berlin, but all are accredited to the League.

Are these diplomatic agents of much assistance to the League? Are they important principally as channels of communication with their home governments? Should the practice develop of recruiting special investigating or technical commissions from these permanent representatives, rather than from ad hoc specialists whom the different governments would send to Geneva?

Questions such as these can be answered only on the basis of an intimate knowledge of the administrative details of the daily work of the permanent delegations. It is extraordinarily difficult for an outsider to acquire such knowledge. It is impossible without long acquaintanceship and study. Answers to the questions, therefore, are not to be found in Professor Potter's report. He has, however, done an extremely useful piece of work in suggesting that the questions be asked. The more the League is analyzed and studied as an organ of government apart from current controversies, the more successful it will be in carrying out its high tasks.

The Insurgents Contemplate Victory

THE determination of the heads of the Republican organization in the United States Senate and House of Representatives to permit votes on the measures long advocated by the so-called insurgents is something more than a triumph for the devotion and pertinacity of the latter small group of Republican lawmakers. It indicates that the congressional system, with all its manifest weaknesses and failings, does respond to the public will.

Senator Watson says that as "a matter of justice" the progressives should be allowed a vote on their measures, while Representative Snell, chairman of the House Rules Committee, avoiding any abstract speculation upon justice, says that it ought to be done in order to avert an extra session. It may indeed be conjectured that it is the power of the insurgents to force an extra session rather than an exceedingly belated admission of the justice of their demands that has won for them this victory.

Notable among the measures which will come up for a vote in the short session as a result of this agreement will be the Norris resolution for changing the period of congressional sessions, and the bill for government operation of Muscle Shoals. For years it has been apparent that the Norris resolution would be adopted so soon as it became possible to obtain a vote upon it. It is approved, even urged, by most of the newspapers of the United States, and has apparently a popular support so great that seldom is there a voice heard in opposition to it. Yet it has been balked of enactment year after year by the simple device of refusing to permit it to come to a vote.

Fiercer controversy rages over the question of public operation of the Muscle Shoals water-power project. Even on that subject, however, Mr. Snell asserts that he is confident that a majority of the House stands in favor of such action. If that be indeed a fact, an early demonstration should be given.

Suggestion is made that other legislation pressed by the insurgents, such as the anti-injunction bill, should also be brought to a vote. Perhaps it might be well for the insurgents not to press too far the victory they have won, but to rest content with action on two of their principal measures, and thus leave to the regular session time for other pressing legislation.

They have done a public service in conducting, often in the face of strenuous opposition from the chiefs of the party to which they admit at least a partial adherence, a campaign of discussion and education on public issues of great importance. Controlling only a handful of votes, they are now in a position to demand and obtain concessions. They will lose nothing in public approbation if they use their power wisely and conservatively.

"Great Chieftain o' the Puddin' Race"

SOMEONE, reading the other day the statement made by Sir James M. Barrie that the "haggis can still charge uphill," asked for "light" on the haggis. Well, the haggis is "an oatmeal pudding"—thus one lexicographer. The cook book analyzes the haggis as a pudding consisting chiefly of oatmeal, suet and onions, seasoned and boiled. A writer of distinction, who explodes the theory that it is a legacy from the French, characterizes the haggis as a "thoroughly democratic dish." And Burns, who knew the haggis better perhaps than any other writer of later years, paid it the greatest possible honor in his immortal address:

> Fair fa' your honest, sonsie face,
> Great chieftain o' the puddin' race.

Nor did he fail to do justice to its effects on consumers:

> But mark the rustic, haggis-fed,
> The trembling earth resounds his tread . . .

Even with the assistance of the poet and prose writer, however, the question must still remain only partially answered: "What is a haggis?" Someone, in a humorous mood, mistook it for a musical instrument. Another, with an imagination given to color, likened it to granite. But while, unlike the joke, it will bear analysis, it defies adequate description, for its taste eludes the power of expression. As well attempt to describe the taste of an onion, and when to that is added the taste of other ingredients, well . . . Although the haggis is Scotland's national dish, it would be entirely wrong to imply that it is the Scot's favorite dish. Seldom does it appear on dining tables, and except on festive occasions it is not always easy to obtain in hotels and restaurants.

The haggis, then, is to be found mostly at banquets of the exiled Scot. There it enters to the accompaniment of the bagpipes, and when served alike to the highest and lowest it places all at the table upon a footing of equality. In this frugal fare there is a common bond. More than a national dish, the haggis is the symbol of a nation whose sons are scattered all over the globe, and for that reason its place in the future is assured.

Literature and Journalism

WHAT, if any, is the distinguishing and essential difference between journalism and literature? H. G. Wells has been ranging himself among the journalists. He admits that he never aspired to that kind of writing which ceaselessly occupied the thoughts of his friends, Henry James, Joseph Conrad and Ford Madox Ford. He rather hints that their meticulous care for the choice of words and the rhythm of sentences led to over-refinement, and that he, H. G. Wells, had something more important to think about. When he writes he does not think of possible readers 100 years hence, but of men and women who will be reading him today.

If Mr. Wells were seeking merely to excuse a certain clumsiness of style, one might take his remarks as an undeserved slight upon journalism. For slipshodness is a mark not of journalism, but of bad journalism, and is also to be found in much writing that is palmed off as "literature." The only essential difference between journalism and other kinds of literature is that the first is written for daily, or at least periodical, reading, and the second may be supposed to be valid for any time and any season.

The aim of all writing is to be clear and intelligible. This virtue is even more incumbent on the journalist than on the author of a book, for if he fails he lets down his associates as well as himself. The successful journalist cannot be faddy or finicky; he must come quickly to the point; he must have something to write about which will interest the circle to which his journal appeals; he must think and speak in the terms of his own time; he must never forget that he is at one end, writing, and that his audience is at the other end, listening—and that it is his job to establish the contacts.

These are some of the essential virtues of the journalist. But is there any author who does not also stand to gain by possessing them in the fullest possible degree? Will any writer be intelligible to posterity who has not made it his aim to be intelligible to his own time? The author of a book, no doubt, has more space to turn round in than the writer of a column or a paragraph; and his technique, therefore, will be somewhat different. But his essential task is none the less the same—to grip his reader, to be as clear, as vivid, as exciting, as cogent, as the nature of his subject permits.

This is not written with any idea of "boosting" the calling of the journalist, still less of minimizing its obvious defects. But any journalist will refuse to excuse slipshod style because the writer is a journalist, just as he will not excuse the obscure writing in a book on the ground that the author is a privileged man of letters. All writing is to an audience. And the only audience we can be sure of is that of our own time.

Next, the Aerodynamic Motorcar

FROM the dynamic to the aerodynamic. That is the trend in the exterior design of motorcars. No clearer inference is to be drawn from the display of custom-built models in the automobile salon, which closed recently in Chicago and is to open soon in New York, than that the influence of the airplane upon motorcars is positive and destined to become more so.

So detailed is this influence that it extends even to the reproduction of the airplane "crash pads" around the tops of the doors and dash of one of the smartest-looking roadsters on exhibition. Elsewhere it is indicated in sweeping lines which produce a general effect in appearance similar to that of the airplane fuselage. Still other expressions of the same influence are to be found in radiators, windshields and fenders in forms more efficient from the aerodynamic or wind-resistant standpoints.

In noting the trend disclosed in salon models, one must not make the mistake of assuming that this trend has no influence upon what is known as the stock automobile. It has a very positive influence in the sphere of the lower priced, standard model in every line. As a matter of fact, most of the impressive design features of current stock cars may be traced back to some salon display of the past.

For the last few years the task confronting all motorcar body designers has been to develop an exterior that would reflect the performance characteristics of the car—power, speed, comfort and durability. Out of this emerged the dynamic-looking car to be found everywhere today.

As automobiles continue to grow faster, more powerful, more comfortable, more efficient—and all cars do—the designer must look beyond the present dynamic theme. Where can he look more logically than to the airplane with its aerodynamic efficiency? It is generally agreed that invention has developed no more efficient nor beautiful automotive vehicle shape than the racing airplane. From this fount the motorcar designer may draw almost without limit.

That he intends to do so is apparent. Yet the trend, emphatic as it is, is just beginning.

An Unemployment Challenge

POSSIBLY everything that is being done to alleviate the unemployment situation is necessary and will prove helpful, but more than temporary expedients are needed. The demand for permanent help is strongly voiced by the members of the Methodist Board of Bishops, who after urging support of all the regular plans add challengingly:

> We cannot view this anomalous situation without a deep and disquieting conviction that there is something fundamentally wrong with a social system that, in the midst of plenteous abundance, dooms untold numbers of our people to unbearable poverty and distress through no apparent fault of their own.

That statement not only should be pondered, but also should spur business men and statesmen to initiate effective and lasting remedies.

Editorial Notes

Probably everyone has guessed that the DO in DO-X represents the first two letters in Dornier, the giant seaplane's inventor. But why the X? "Oh, that's the unknown quantity!" the algebra student exclaims, and he is right. The X signifies that the craft was constructed in total secrecy. Furthermore, until next spring, at least, it begins to look as though X might be employed to designate the plane's possibilities as an oceanic air transport.

In 1808 at the City Hall of New York a "mob of unemployed" petitioned for work and were answered by an immediate appropriation for the work of filling the pond and swamp where Times Square now is. The present value of the Times Square area should be sufficient answer to those who criticize the economics of "forcing" public works to aid employment.

Adding one more to the store of opinions as to just when Indian summer is, it could be safely termed the harvest time of the newspaper paragrapher.

Early applicants will find plenty of good jobs open for Christmas savings.

Up the Malvern Hills With Shaw

By HAYDEN CHURCH

MALVERN, ENG.

MOST people choose to ascend Malvern's towering mountains—known rather misleadingly as the Malvern Hills—on the backs of reluctant donkeys, but to G. Bernard Shaw the loftiest peak is simply a casual climb.

Just the other day, declaring that he desired some real exercise "after too much time spent in motorcars lately," Mr. Shaw appeared in a knickerbocker suit and Panama hat, and took me for what he termed a "walk" up the Worcestershire Beacon. Indeed, several times while he had been attending the highly successful Second Malvern Festival of his plays, toward the production of which he had devoted his time and talent unsparingly, he, to the amazement of all Malvern, climbed to the summit of the Beacon, 1440 feet above sea level.

On this occasion he could not spare the time to perform this feat again and contented himself with the lesser, but to me sufficiently arduous, climb around the north side of the Beacon, maintaining throughout a pace which belied both his years and his sage and snowy beard.

When we had tramped it upward for some three-quarters of an hour, both the altitude—affording a magnificent but somewhat giddy view over eight or ten counties—and the extreme ticklishness of the way had become too much for my complete happiness, but Shaw strode along as imperturbably as if he were still walking the Malvern streets.

* * *

Nonchalantly he clambered up rocky declivities and around tricky bends in the winding and sometimes nonexistent pathway, with cavernous depths yawning beneath. And it appears that he sometimes does the same "walk" after nightfall!

"A year or so ago," he remarked, when we had reached a point which, even in the noonday sunlight, made me fairly dizzy, "I came up here by myself one night, keeping the path with the help of an electric torch.

"While I was coming down and had got about where we are now, the torch suddenly failed. Just how I managed to 'feel' my way after that I don't know, but, since then, whenever I start over these hills at night, I have my pockets stuffed with torches."

It was as one enjoying his personal friendship, and not as a newspaper man, that I joined him in his "constitutional," and I made no attempt to interview him in the ordinary sense. We just talked, but Shaw's talk, much of it in reminiscent vein, was as quotable as ever.

He spoke of his own early days as a journalist and of his first two editors, the late Edmund Yates and the by no means "late" Frank Harris—who, he mentioned, is now at work on a biography of him—and of his lifelong friendship with George Moore. I expressed the opinion that Moore has never surpassed his first novel, "Esther Waters," but Shaw said he considered that Moore attained his high-water mark with "The Mummer's Wife."

"I imagine that my own development has been something of a puzzle to Moore," he added. "He once declared to somebody, 'Shaw is the funny man in the English boarding house'!"

* * *

Talk of Shakespeare's plays led to the most characteristically "Shavian" episode of my walk and talk with Shaw. He had been speaking of Sybil Thorndike's production of "Macbeth," which, it appears, he largely stage-managed.

"Very ill-advisedly they invited me to one of the rehearsals," he said. "The worst of inviting me to a rehearsal of a play is that before long I pop up on the stage and take charge of everything, as I did in this case."

"I have always wanted," he went on, "to attend a performance of 'Macbeth' given entirely in the Scotch dialect. I believe it would be tremendously impressive. Like this!"

And, halting in the path, Shaw proceeded to give one of Macbeth's shorter speeches in "braw Scotch." He did it gorgeously, and, standing there against a rocky background, with arms outstretched and his snowy, almost patriarchal beard and Mephistophelean eyebrows, made an unforgettable picture. His audience of one, at all events, was "tremendously impressed."

We had started at about eleven and it was close on lunch time when we arrived back at what Shaw called his "boarding house," a quiet, but first class Malvern Hotel.

* * *

Just before we reached it a youth of perhaps eighteen or nineteen was lying in wait for Shaw at the street corner. As his famous quarry drew level he held out on an improvised tray what appeared to be an oblong piece of blank paper, accompanied by a fountain pen, saying: "Will you autograph this, Sir, please?"

"No autographs in Malvern!" replied Shaw, firmly.

The young man held up what he desired autographed, which now proved to be a print of quite a fair snapshot of G. B. S., showing him in his walking kit.

"It's the first photograph I've ever taken, Sir," he pleaded.

"It isn't such a bad one; I think I must autograph it," said Mr. Shaw, and he took the young man's pen and wrote, "G. Bernard Shaw," on the back of the print, with his usual flourish to the tail of the "w."

Then he strode on.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

Railwaymen and Their Paintings

RAILWAYMEN with artistic talent usually choose as subjects for their paintings not the everyday scenes of their labors, but rather the landscapes and picturesque places which delight the eyes of those who travel, if one may judge from the exhibits at the twenty-third annual exhibition of the Artistic Association of French Railway Workers. Only one exhibitor showed canvases dealing with subjects directly concerned with railways, but many exhibited landscapes from Brittany, Provence, Savoie, Algeria and the environs of Paris. Wrought iron work, pyrography, painting on silk, china painting and wood carving, are among the artistic pastimes of the men and women who earn their living on the railways of France. Not a single engine driver or fireman was represented in the display, most of the exhibits being the work of administrative, rather than technical, workers.

* * *

Directing Traffic in Abyssinia

Three Paris traffic policemen have started out on an unusual mission. They are to introduce the fine art of directing motor traffic into Addis Abeba, capital of Abyssinia. This city, it appears, has at least 2000 automobiles and will probably have more in the near future, so there is actually a traffic problem to be solved. One Paris newspaper laughingly suggests that these three Policemen may become even more proficient than their colleagues in the capital of France after they have had to cope with handling not only the 2000 automobiles of Addis Abeba, but also any elephants, rhinoceroses, hippopotamuses, lions or hyenas which may happen upon the scene in the Abyssinian city. Two of the "agents" went out to Abyssinia on the same steamer which carried Marshal Franchet d'Esperey as representative of the French Republic at the coronation of Ras Tafari as Emperor of Abyssinia. They had been preceded by one of their colleagues who went ahead, it may be, as a scout.

* * *

Now We Have "Stone Surgery"

Neptune has received a new scalp, Apollo the essential parts of a new skeleton, and his horses new hoofs, eyes, and tails. Such jobs as these are all in the day's work for Catrice Bonnet and Welles Bosworth, architects in charge of the restoration of the château at Versailles. In addition to the work on statues, which they call "stone surgery," there has been much work of a more prosaic nature to do, such as the restoration of pedestals, balustrades and fountains, and the strengthening of foundations in the picturesque little hamlet which forms such a typically eighteenth-century feature of the palace gardens. John D. Rockefeller Jr., who has provided funds for the restoration, shows a keen personal interest in the work which is being done at Versailles. The château has received a new roof, and the Cour de Marbre, as well as other portions of the château, will soon be restored to its original form.

* * *

Many women, especially actresses, have made names for themselves as directors of theaters, but the first woman to be elected director of a municipal theater in France is Mme. Alice Dupuy, of Tourcoing (Nord). She is now filling the post formerly occupied by her husband, and in which she at one time collaborated with him.

* * *

American Aid Society's Work

The nature of the work done by the American Aid Society of Paris is indicated by a report of its activities in September. In that month, no less than 102 cases received assistance of one sort or another. There were thirty-one inquiries for help from out of town, and 134 calls were made at the Paris office. Steamship and railway tickets were bought at a cost of 5094.75 francs, and 459.75 francs were spent on telegrams. Those needing transport or employment led the list of inquiries, there being thirty-five cases of each sort. Of these, nine were sent to America, two were sent to seaports or to friends, cables were sent to families of two others, three persons received attention in hospitals or homes, and cash relief was granted to twenty-two. Those applying for assistance included nineteen stranded students and two stranded seamen.

* * *

Write Plays or Teach School?

An amusing story is being told about Marcel Pagnol, whose comedy "Topaze," has had a record run in Paris and is also being presented in New York and London. M. Pagnol before he became a successful playwright was a school-teacher. When "Topaze" had reached its fiftieth performance in Paris, he invited his father to come to Marseilles to see the play, which was even then recognized as an unusually big success. M. Pagnol senior came and sat in a stage box with his son, thoroughly enjoying the performance. After the final curtain, Marcel asked his father what he thought of it. The old gentleman, knowing his son was giving up his job as schoolmaster, replied, "It is a fine play, but, my boy, if you give up teaching, how will you earn your living?" Marcel Pagnol is said to have made over $1,250,000 out of "Topaze."

* * *

Whence Bolivar's Inspiration?

Simon Bolivar, the George Washington of South America, was inspired to deliver his native land from Spanish domination not in the United States, but in France, according to his biographer, Georges Lafond. M. Lafond maintains that Bolivar's determination to drive Spain out of South America dated from a conversation which he had in Paris one September evening in 1804 with the famous naturalist, Baron Alexander von Humboldt, who had just returned from the Western Hemisphere and who painted a vivid picture of South America's economic dependence upon Spain. Bolivar was a familiar figure in Paris during the Napoleonic régime, and was a great favorite in the salons of Mme. de Staël and Mme. Récamier. The general belief is that Bolivar determined to deliver Venezuela from Spanish control during his travels and studies in North America.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

An International Dog

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Possibly a large range of Monitor readers, young and old would like to see a few lines of appreciation of "Snubs, Our Dog," in the Monitor outside the Mail Bag. A little four-foot which could negotiate the canvas sides of a circus tent in and out, might easily jump around one Monitor page, if an editor would bend a bit, snap his fingers, and say: "Here, Snubs, come over on our side for a day!"

Our dog-in-print is surely a wonderful little animal—a dog of unusual facilities of expression, fore and aft. "Snubs" is possibly the only dog extant having three-cornered eyes! Much depends on the position of the pupil within the triangle, for that expresses his various moods. Then, especially when "Snubs" is pleased, the artist adds a few radiant lines around the eloquent tail; and then, behold, good cheer and pleasure are being expressed in the rear! We readers understand that the little stumpy tail a-wagging means that the spritely "Snubs" is expressing high canine satisfaction. That is rather contagious; and so the frequent rapid action of that wee bit tail adds something to "the gayety of the nations."

Otherwise, "Snubs'" lively sense of dog joy may be expressed by the open mouth and lolling tongue. His variegated ears represent a natural dog of his species; but the ability to discover things and situations which "beat the band," and his expressions of pleasure when he is out for fun with "the boss" invariably cheer up a host of Monitor readers! I have heard "Snubs" discussed on the street, in a building elevator, in a lawyer's office, and in society. He is the cherished friend of thousands of little and big readers on land and sea—an international dog! May there be plenty of meat on his "bones," plenty of kitty-cat playmates, and always a good, clean, comfortable basket of repose for "Snubs, Our Dog"!

ERNEST C. MOSES.

Chicago, Ill.